

Progress in Lebanon Talks

U.S. Drops Demand That Leftist Militias Be Disarmed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — A side issue that threatened to bog down talks on the Palestinian guerrilla presence in Beirut was circumvented Thursday when the United States dropped demands that Lebanese leftist militias be disarmed, Lebanese government sources said.

The sources also said that Lebanese Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan was expecting a memorandum from the Palestine Liberation Organization setting out its positions on several key issues for the first time in writing.

These include PLO withdrawal from West Beirut, disposal of its weapons, and proposals for a battalion of Palestinian combatants to be placed under Lebanese Army command.

Although the Palestinians continued to deny it publicly, Lebanese government sources said they have offered to pull out of the country subject to a range of conditions that include a token Israeli

withdrawal and the right to retain their weapons.

The Lebanese sources said the latest problems in the negotiations involve details such as whether the guerrillas would be allowed to take their families with them.

Leftist sources said earlier that Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy, had been demanding that the leftists, but not Lebanon's Christian rightists, hand over their arms.

Mr. Habib has been in Beirut for more than two weeks acting as an intermediary, together with the Lebanese government, between Israel and the Palestinian guerrillas.

Leftist sources said Walid Jumblat, leader of the National Movement group of leftist Lebanese factions, favored the neutralization of all of Beirut and had been told by the government several days ago that any agreement would provide that arms would be laid down throughout the city.

They said Mr. Jumblat objected when he heard Wednesday from

Mr. Habib that the disarmament proposal did not apply to East Beirut, controlled by the rightist Christian Phalangist party which is cooperating with Israel.

It was not clear whether the demand had originated with Israel, but government sources said Mr. Habib had argued that the leftists should be disarmed because they had fought in the past alongside the Palestinians and their Syrian allies. Israel is also demanding that the PLO be disarmed and leave Lebanon as its price for lifting the siege.

An Israeli official said his country was "reaching the limit of our patience" for the negotiations. As if to underline this comment, Israeli jets staged a thunderous mock raid over the city for the second night in a row, dropping flares and smoke bombs while panicked residents ran into basements and bomb shelters. But the cease-fire declared last Friday continued to hold.

Mr. Habib held a fresh round of

meetings with Lebanese leaders on Thursday. Lebanese official sources said the United States had managed to extract a pledge from Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to give diplomatic efforts more time to achieve a settlement of the Beirut crisis.

Also Thursday, the French government sent Francis Guimann, secretary-general of the Ministry of External Relations, and Bruno Delaye, a counselor to Claude Cheysson, the minister of external relations, to Beirut to hold talks with Mr. Habib, Mr. Wazzan and President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon. The two envoys are then scheduled to visit Israel, Jordan and Syria.

Moscow Supplying Relief

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A large group of Lebanese and Palestinian casualties of the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon will be flown to Moscow for treatment in the next few days, the Tass news agency said Thursday.

Lebanese Irregulars Given Role By Israelis

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

SIDON, Israeli-Occupied Lebanon — The Israeli Army increasingly is allowing Lebanese Christian and Shiite militiamen favorable to the Jewish state to carry arms and act as irregular forces in areas under Israeli occupation.

The informal military role conferred on these groups, the Christian Phalangist militia, Maj. Saad Haddad's Israeli-sponsored "Free Lebanon" militia and Shiite Muslim guerrillas of the Amal organization, could turn out to be a new obstacle in already difficult efforts to restore sovereignty to the Lebanese government and its official army.

Both the United States and Israel have said that a strong Lebanese government is their goal. At the same time, Israeli policymakers have spoken privately of proposals to expand the area of southern Lebanon under Maj. Haddad's control and give their ally a stronger voice in whatever Lebanese political negotiations emerge from the institutional rubble left by seven years of conflict and Israel's devastating invasion.

Underlining the Israeli objectives, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said in Jerusalem Thursday night that he would "not leave Maj. Haddad in the lurch."

"I think he should take part in the central government," Mr. Begin told journalists. "He should be a member of the government."

Border Territory

The sight of irregular gunmen at checkpoints on Lebanese roads fits in with the history of this troubled country since civil war broke out in 1975 and central authority crumbled. The difference now is that Israel, as the occupying force, is allowing it to happen, and that Phalangist and Haddad militiamen are operating openly under Israeli protection in areas that formerly were strongly Moslem and pro-Palestinian.

This suggests that Israeli goals include establishing a Phalangist military presence in traditional Moslem areas, reaching toward Maj. Haddad's border territory, which in turn would expand northward by inclusion of Shiite villages with Amal units armed by Israel through Maj. Haddad.

The Phalangist militia, which is allied with and receives arms from Israel, already controls East Beirut and Christian areas north and east of the capital. Adding it to a broadened Haddad area, controlled by Israel, would hand Israel a large portion of Lebanon guaranteed by friendly forces even if the Lebanese Army cannot take over effectively following an Israeli withdrawal.

Several developments indicate that Israel could be laying the groundwork for such a policy.

Phalangist militiamen were allowed to move into the Aley area in the hills east of Beirut along with Israeli troops who drove Pal-



A woman held her son as she pleaded with an Israeli soldier near the southern Lebanese town of Sidon to let her visit her husband in a detention camp that holds dozens of suspected guerrillas.

War Allows Saudi Arabia, Egypt To Bury Differences and Cooperate

By Jonathan C. Randal

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Saudi Arabia and Egypt have overcome three years of estrangement to work in tandem to press the United States to use its influence with Israel to bring the Palestinians into a rejuvenated Middle East peace process, according to well-informed Palestinian officials.

The timing of the Israeli invasion three weeks ago caught the Arab world at the height of another of its recurring periods of disarray. For the first several days, the response was tepid at best from the many states that have declared themselves the enemies of Israel and the protectors of the Palestinians.

With no military help from the radical Arab regimes that have traditionally supported them, except for Syrian troops, the Palestinians find themselves now depending on two of the conservative Arab states with which they have been fundamentally at odds in recent years.

Egypt and Saudi Arabia, Washington's closest Arab allies, have cooperated closely despite their lack of diplomatic relations to make clear to the Reagan administration the cost to the United States and all moderate Arab regimes of an Israeli assault on West Beirut.

Starting roughly two weeks ago, when Egypt and Saudi Arabia reportedly sent a stiff joint message to the United States, the two governments have pleasantly surprised the Palestinians, who have been angered that other Arab states abandoned them during their ordeal.

The Palestine Liberation Organ-

ization's new-found benevolence toward Egypt, which it considered a traitor before the invasion for signing a separate peace treaty with Israel, is symptomatic of a change of heart.

Boutros Ghali, the Egyptian deputy foreign minister, has met at least four times with PLO representatives during the past 10 days. Egypt has cooperated by sending an Egyptian-based brigade of

the Palestine Liberation Army to Lebanon since the invasion, according to Palestinian officials.

In a letter this week to leaders of the European Economic Community, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak uncharacteristically criticized the United States for its response to the invasion, accusing it of a "lack of firmness" that "gives Israel the impression that it can count on an American backing regardless of its policy toward the Palestinian people."

The Palestinians are well aware of Mr. Mubarak's self-interested motives in winning his way back into Arab circles but are political enough to express their "surprise and delight" with his support.

Palestinians, even radicals who once threatened to overthrow the Saudi monarchy, also are singing the praises of King Fahd.

"We are lucky to have him as a friend," one Palestinian official said. "He has been very faithful."

Both the Egyptians and the Saudis, Palestinian officials said, have told the PLO, meanwhile, that the White House is working on a new form of self-determination for the Palestinians.

The clear intimation is that this would go beyond the narrow limits imposed by Israel on the stalled autonomy talks for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Judging from comments by Palestinian officials, the PLO, once violently opposed to such talks, is now interested in the initiatives.

One high Palestinian official maintained that the Egyptian government thought it possible that within the next few weeks there would be a meeting of Palestinians, Egyptians and Americans.

Palestinian officials point out now that with a weakened Syria no longer in a position to dictate to the PLO, the Palestinians could accept the Middle East peace proposals offered by Fahd last year.

That plan, which was "thwarted by Syrian opposition, implicitly recognized Israel's right to existence by approving two key United Nations Security Council resolutions containing language to that effect."

While the Fahd plan has been emphatically rejected by Israel, it nonetheless marks an important shift in Arab thinking about the Jewish state.

Arabs Resume Talks

BAHRAIN (Reuters) — An Arab ministerial committee meeting in Saudi Arabia resumed talks Thursday on ways of countering Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

The six-member committee, composed of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization, met for five hours Wednesday in the Saudi summer capital, Taif.

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — A hijacker who used fake dynamite to hold 259 passengers hostage aboard an Alitalia jumbo jet returned to his native Sri Lanka early Friday, apparently a rich and free man.

The 32-hour hijacking ended when Sepala Ekanayake, 33, released his remaining hostages unharmed in Bangkok.

Sri Lankan police confiscated Mr. Ekanayake's passport, but the government apparently decided not to arrest him. Sri Lankan negotiators in Bangkok had promised no harm would come to him if he flew to Colombo.

Paid a \$300,000 ransom by the Italian airline, Mr. Ekanayake was allowed to board a regular commercial flight from Thailand to Sri Lanka, taking with him his Italian wife and two children.

Mr. Ekanayake, who has a long record of drug smuggling offenses in Europe, was seeking police protection to safeguard him, his family and his money.

After the departure of the hijacker from Bangkok, the Sri Lankan ambassador to Thailand, M. A. Mahipala, said the hijacker, said Mr. Ekanayake's demands for the money and ransom with his estranged wife, Aldovadi, 28, and his son Frey, 3, had been met to safeguard the lives of the passengers and crew.

"Whether he is going to be punished or what in Sri Lanka is not our concern," the official said.

Reagan Says Public Needs No Details Of Haig Departure

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has told a nationally televised news conference that the "case was closed" as far as outgoing Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was concerned, and he declined to give details about the circumstances that led to Mr. Haig's resignation.

"If I thought that there was something involved in this that the American people needed to know

Tax reductions may not have shifted burden from the rich. Page 3.

With regard to their own welfare, then I would be frank with the American people and tell them." Mr. Reagan said Wednesday night when asked whether people deserved to know more about Mr. Haig's departure.

Mr. Reagan added that he didn't "think there's anything that in any way would benefit the people to know [about the Haig affair] or that will in any way affect their good judgment."

Responding to other questions at the 36-minute news conference, his first since May 13, Mr. Reagan:

• Denied that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had promised him in their June 21 White House meeting that Israeli forces would not enter Beirut. He said that what deputy White House press secretary Larry M. Speakes had "called a promise actually was a discussion in which, to be more accurate, the prime minister had said they didn't want to enter Beirut and that they had

not wanted to from the beginning."

• Insisted he would not relax the sanctions against supplying the Soviet Union with equipment for its Siberian natural gas pipeline as long as the Soviet government persisted in doing nothing to ease the repression in Poland.

• Promised the start of "brighter days" for the ailing U.S. economy, noting that the second installment of the three-year individual income tax cut he pushed through Congress last year was to take effect Thursday, along with a 7.4-percent cost-of-living increase in Social Security retirement benefits.

Mr. Reagan tried to avoid commenting on U.S. strategy in the Middle East except in general terms, saying that he had to walk a "very narrow line" because of diplomatic efforts to bring about peace in Lebanon.

But he did say that when Mr. Haig was replaced with Mr. Reagan's nominee, George P. Shultz, "there's going to be no change in policy" because that policy "comes from the Oval Office."

Answering other questions about policy in Lebanon, Mr. Reagan said that the United States had not been notified in advance of the Israeli invasion and regretted the bloodshed there.

But he also repeated the argument frequently made by Israel's spokesmen and defenders that the invasion was in response to terrorist attacks by the Palestine Liberation Organization across Israel's northern border.

Mr. Reagan said that the U.S.



President Reagan opening his White House news conference.

goals are to provide guarantees for that border and assistance in creating a strong central government in Lebanon, and the withdrawal of all foreign forces, "Syrians, Israelis and the armed PLO."

While the president had little to say regarding current U.S. sanctions against Argentina, he did say the United States had done its best to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Falklands crisis.

"It didn't happen," Mr. Reagan said. "And there was armed conflict and there has been a victor and a vanquished and now it's hardly the place for us to intervene in that."

Regarding the Soviet pipeline sanctions, Mr. Reagan said their imposition last December and their extension June 15 was a matter of principle. He said he was aware before he acted that there would be legal objections in Eu-

rope to his stand because of contracts to deliver the equipment.

"I understand that it's a hardship" for the Europeans, Mr. Reagan said. "We tried to persuade our allies not to go forward with the pipeline for two reasons. One, we think there is a risk that they become industrially dependent on the Soviet Union for energy.... The second thing is the Soviet Union is very hard-pressed financially and economically today."

The president's opening statement at the conference dealt with the U.S. economy. "Too many supplies and technologies for the Soviet Union are still hurting," he acknowledged. "But we're beginning to make progress."

He said, "If we stick to our plan, if we keep the Congress from going back to its runaway spending, the recovery will take hold, strengthen and endure."

Mr. Reagan, who in the past has

U.K. Attacks U.S. Ban on Gas Pipeline

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher criticized the United States on Thursday for attempting to curtail contracts for foreign companies supplying parts for the pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

"The question is whether one very powerful nation can prevent existing contracts being fulfilled; I think it is wrong to do that," Mrs. Thatcher said before the House of Commons.

Mrs. Thatcher's rebuke was made a day after the Board of Trade warned the Reagan administration that local companies may be prohibited from complying with the embargo. Under the terms of Wednesday's order, U.S. subsidiaries would have to comply with British law rather than U.S. law.

It was the first firm expression of defiance by a Western European nation affected by the ban.

The dispute began in December when President Reagan responded to the imposition of martial law in Poland by banning the sale of U.S. oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union. Less than two weeks ago, Mr. Reagan broadened the ban by extending sanctions to foreign companies producing such equipment under U.S. licenses.

British companies are believed to have a total of about £190 million (\$340 million) in orders for the pipeline, with the largest, a £104-million contract by Brown Engineering of Scotland to supply turbines and spare parts. The turbines are a product of General Electric Co. technology, however, and U.S. experts here say six rotors are already installed in the turbines.

The turbines would come under Mr. Reagan's ban, and the Brown Co. is understood to be seeking alternative sources.

New Envoy Sees EEC-U.S. Impasse

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Sir Roy Denman, the European Economic Community's outspoken trade negotiator and its next ambassador to Washington, says that it may be a while before heavily strained transatlantic relations improve and that, in the meantime, they may even worsen.

"We definitely are going through a bad patch over the Siberian pipeline, steel, agriculture and other issues — I'm not excluding that the situation with the [Reagan] administration will get worse," Sir Roy said in an interview at the headquarters of the EEC Commission in Brussels shortly before his appointment was approved Wednesday.

Sir Roy, 58, who will take his new position about the middle of September, will replace Roland de Kergorlay of France, who will be returning to the commission as an adviser after having served in Washington for two years. Sir Roy's replacement is still being discussed, but knowledgeable EEC insiders said the odds strongly favored Leslie Fielding, also British, who is the EEC representative in Tokyo.

In Wednesday's interview, Sir Roy reiterated earlier EEC threats of retaliation against recent U.S. actions on the pipeline and EEC steel, which is being actively encouraged by France and West Germany. He said that a range of countermeasures was being readied in the EEC and member-nation capitals, including lawsuits, complaints against the United States in international trade bodies and other "practical action."

He said the actions could involve measures directed against U.S. companies operating in the EEC under the DISC system. The initial stand for the Domestic International Sales Corp., a U.S.



Sir Roy Denman

government body that provides tax advantages for export companies. Sir Roy said that the EEC considers DISC "a clear export subsidy," and that the system could be considered illegal under trade rules of the general agreement on tariffs and trade.

"And we have not yet gone into the agricultural nest when speaking of retaliation," said Sir Roy, who as the EEC's director-general of external relations for the past five years, has acquired firsthand knowledge of the inner working of U.S. exports to the Community. Last year they increased to just more than \$52 billion — \$9 billion in farm products, mainly soybeans and soybean products, which have entered the EEC duty free.

Sir Roy would not say whether the EEC would specifically tax or otherwise act on soybean imports,

but he added, "It is not to be excluded."

"I hope things do not deteriorate further, but right now our relations with the United States are the worst I have seen since the end of the war," he said.

The Steel Question

He said he did not see any immediate prospects for negotiations or trade-offs with Washington over the sensitive issues, the notable exception being the steel question. He indicated that U.S. and EEC officials might shortly "patch up something" on steel — possibly an agreement that would limit EEC steel exports to the U.S. market.

"But I would be reluctant to speculate on trade-offs, particularly regarding East-West issues," he said. He was responding to reports from senior U.S. government officials that Washington might consider relaxing the ban on European supplies and technology for the Siberian pipeline if EEC nations tightened export credits and financing to the Soviet Union.

What is certain on both sides of the Atlantic is that Sir Roy is probably the man best suited for tackling the tough issues.

"Roy will certainly have one of the most difficult jobs on the embassy circuit, but he is admirably well-suited for it — he is provocative, thoughtful and tough," said a senior U.S. diplomatic official.

EEC officials, as well as the U.S. diplomatic source, discounted reports in Brussels that the new position is something of a demotion, stemming from Sir Roy's less than warm relations with his immediate boss, Wilhelm Hufschmidt, EEC commissioner for external relations.

"Maybe he will be somewhat less powerful in Washington, but he certainly will be highly effective there," a commission official said.

INSIDE

■ South Africa has backed off from plans to license journalists and thus increase controls over the press. Page 2.

■ A 1972 experiment claiming to prove that some alcoholics could be trained to be "social drinkers" is shown by new research to have been a dangerous failure. Page 5.

■ A U.S. Supreme Court decision suggests that the end of mandatory busing to achieve racial desegregation in metropolitan school districts is at an end. Page 3.

■ In World Cup soccer play in Spain, the Soviet Union eliminated Belgium, 1-0, on a goal by Khoren Oganesian, while Billy Hamilton scored twice as Northern Ireland tied Austria, 2-2. Page 11.

■ At Wimbledon, third-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis was upset in the quarterfinals by Mark Edmondson of Australia in four sets. Page 11.

Deng Is Said to Favor Control of Hong Kong

Reuters

HONG KONG — Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping said he wished to restore China's sovereignty over Hong Kong but promised to try to maintain the territory's prosperity, a popular Hong Kong magazine has reported.

The semi-monthly Pai Shing said Mr. Deng made his statements to a group of pro-Peking journalists, businessmen and trade union leaders from Hong Kong and Macao in Peking on June 15. The British lease on a major part of Hong Kong expires in 1997. The Chinese government does not recognize the lease as a hindering document.

Handwritten signature or stamp.

Beirut Green Line Divides East's Heaven From West's Hell

By William E. Farrell
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — There are two very distinct cities of Beirut separated by a ravaged no-man's-land called the Green Line. One of these Beirut, the Christian east side, goes about its relatively normal life as if West Beirut did not exist.

In predominantly Moslem West Beirut, frightened residents are poised for an expected Israeli invasion to rout between 5,000 and 7,000 Palestinian guerrillas who are tucked away in houses and side streets all over the quarter. The western section of the city is atrophying.

Shops are closed, the streets are filthy and deserted, there are shortages of basic necessities, refugees seek shelter in parks and hallways, and car bombs, a particularly vicious form of random violence, go off sporadically.

Driving across what is called the Museum crossing of the Green Line is like strolling through a hog wallow of dirt and debris.

By normal standards, East Beirut is not a pretty place, since it bears the scars of bullets and shells from earlier civil strife, particularly last spring and

summer when Christian militiamen and Moslem guerrillas mercilessly pummeled each other for weeks.

By the abnormal standards prevailing here, East Beirut is a haven. Many have fled to that section and north to the port of Jounieh, including diplomats and foreigners.

Jounieh has private swimming clubs. Water skiers disport themselves and sun worshippers get tans while their fellow citizens in West Beirut wait behind closed doors.

At East Beirut's Alexandre Hotel on Wednesday, several little boys played with cap pistols in the lobby in a country where practically everyone is armed to the teeth with real weapons.

The streets were filled with shoppers. Cafes with gay parlors over the tables sold coffee and liqueurs.

Israeli Presence

For someone who had spent three weeks in West Beirut, it was pleasant to be able to walk the streets without feeling fearful or fearful. The right-wing Christian militia controlling East Beirut has become smug about the fact that the section has become a refuge for many who dislike their politics.

The Israeli military presence is very evident on the fringes of East Beirut. Armored personnel carriers and jeeps rumble along a narrow road leading to the mountains.

At one point Wednesday, the madness of the political and military situation was illustrated by a traffic jam in which military vehicles of the Christian militia, the Lebanese Army and the Israeli Army were stalled, interspersed by dozens of civilian cars.

Two Israeli buses marked Egged Tours Air Conditioned rolled by, carrying Israeli journalists who had come from Tel Aviv and Jerusalem to attend an Israeli military briefing.

At a roadside stall, Israeli soldiers bought cherries from a vendor. There is a mobile bank in the area, a big van labeled Bank Leumi, an Israeli firm, that moves about changing Israeli shekels into Lebanese pounds.

At a restaurant called Kasr el Bacha, a group of Israeli soldiers dined at a table next to a Lebanese family in an outdoor setting of trellised vines.

Goods are plentiful. Teen-agers walk the streets in designer jeans and shorts. The humidity is intense in both Beirut, and people here are sweat-soaked day

and night. But those in East Beirut can take a short ride up into the hills and find the solace of a breeze among the villas and the terraced gardens.

The hills are beautiful. Flowers are everywhere. Far below one can see Beirut from a distance that is sufficient to think the place is tranquil.

Someone staying in West Beirut went to an appliance dealer to buy some electric fans because the west side's hotel air conditioning no longer functions and the rooms are infernos.

"You can't get these on the other side," the shopkeeper said.

It was time to return in a taxi whose driver charged \$175 for the risks he thought were inherent in the outing.

The Green Line was re-crossed. Credentials were shown to militiamen at checkpoints where mounds of earth narrow the road. Some of those checking vehicles are very edgy about Israelis infiltrating into the west as civilians. Other checks are perfunctory, as if the guards felt it did not matter.

The only talk in West Beirut was of whether the quarter's fate would be determined by a political or a military solution. The waiting, nerve-shattering and debilitating continues.

UN Charges Israel Tries to Discredit It

Replying to Complaint Of Pro-Guerrilla Bias

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — A senior United Nations official has said that Israel was trying to demonstrate that the United Nations was biased in favor of the Palestine Liberation Organization and hence unfit for peacekeeping in Lebanon.

The official spoke Wednesday in response to an Israeli complaint that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinians (UNRWA) was biased in favor of the PLO. The official also disclosed a Palestine Liberation Organization document suggesting that the UN Interim Force in Lebanon passed on military information to the guerrillas.

Both incidents are now being investigated, UN aides said. But the senior official, who characterized the document as "fairly bogus," contended that Israel was exploiting the episodes to blacken the name of the United Nations.

The future UN role in Lebanon is becoming a major issue. Israel wants troops from the United States to replace the peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon and to patrol a 25-mile-wide buffer zone along Israel's northern border.

Military Observers

UN officials, supported by most members of the Security Council, want to enlarge the United Nations' role by placing military observers in Beirut between the PLO and the Israeli Army. If the present buffer zone in the south is to be enlarged, they hope it will be filled by an international force.

The arms cache was shown to reporters last week at the Sibilin Technical and Teacher Training Institute, a vocational school near Sidon. There, Israeli officials displayed crates of rockets and boxes of rifle ammunition.

Wednesday, Olof Rydbeck, UNRWA's high commissioner, said that an aide was investigating the affair. He said the school had been closed since Israel invaded Lebanon on June 6 and had been occupied by Israeli forces since June 22.

The Israeli government has formally protested to Mr. Rydbeck, saying: "UNRWA camps were found to contain veritable fortresses with bunkers and immense stocks of armaments and ammunition. The Sibilin training center served as a cover for a PLO training facility for terrorists with the United Nations flag flying over it."

The note said that the discoveries confirmed a symbiotic relationship between UNRWA and the PLO and accused the agency of "suppressing revelations of the true nature of the PLO's involvement in the activities of UNRWA."

Warned of Attacks

The captured document, translated by the Israeli Army, was labeled "top secret" and dated May 26, 1981. It quoted a PLO commander as saying that UN peacekeepers had warned of Israeli attacks on Nabatieh and other Lebanese towns. The senior UN official dismissed this message as "not very convincing, not very convincing." He said the places were all obvious targets for Israeli planes.

"The idea that we were passing secret information from the Israeli Defense Forces to the PLO is nonsense," the official said. "We were always warning the PLO against provoking attacks."

A partial summary of just such a warning was intercepted by Israel and distributed by its diplomats 11 days ago. This release was apparently intended to justify Israel's invasion. The Israeli authorities, however, withheld a portion of the document that accused Israel of aggressive behavior.

Green Light

Mr. Schmidt finally suggested a figure of 28.5 billion marks, which the Cabinet approved Thursday morning after parliamentary groups sat late into the night to give the chancellor's plan the green light.

A press statement on the agreement said the budget aimed to prevent tax increases next year, while keeping the social security network intact and making real attempts at savings.

The budget also takes steps to restrict multinational companies from importing overseas losses to offset taxes and to reduce tax relief for married couples with higher incomes.

Moon Marries Thousands

United Press International

NEW YORK — The Rev. Sun Myung Moon officiated Thursday at the marriage of 4,150 young men and women of the Unification Church, whose marriages were prearranged by Mr. Moon, at Madison Square Garden.

Greece, Cyprus Said to Seek UN Aid

ATHENS — Greece and Cyprus decided Thursday to seek further United Nations help in securing the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus, informed sources said.

They said that Greek Premier Andreas Papandreu and Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou had agreed to work for a new UN resolution that would increase pressure on Turkey to pull out its troops. Turkey had maintained about 17,000 troops in northern Cyprus since it invaded it in 1974.

A 1980 UN resolution called for unspecified measures to ensure implementation of previous UN appeals for a Turkish-Cypriot community talks between the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities failed. Both Greece and Cyprus now feel that these talks have little chance of success, diplomatic sources say.

Tass Denies New SS-20 Deployment

MOSCOW — Tass news agency Thursday vigorously denied a U.S. charge that the Soviet Union had stationed new SS-20 missiles west of the Ural mountains since announcing a deployment freeze in March. "All this is a lie and a malicious lie at that," the agency said.

Richard Burt, assistant secretary of state-designate for European affairs, told a North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting in Brussels Wednesday that the Soviet Union had recently completed additional SS-20 bases in breach of the unilateral freeze.

"Mr. Burt knows he is lying and this is also known by those circles in Washington and NATO that handed him for publication a deliberate and badly concocted falsehood," Tass said. "The Soviet Union has not only ended the further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the country but is already effecting a reduction of substantial number of such missiles."

Pay Issue Threatens Italian Coalition

ROME — Premier Giovanni Spadolini consulted President Sandro Pertini on Thursday as a fierce dispute over wage indexation threatens to destroy his year-old government.

A communiqué issued after the meeting said Mr. Spadolini would go to Parliament next week for a critical test of his five-party coalition ability to survive. A stormy eight-hour Cabinet session lasting into the early hours Thursday failed to end a deep split between the leading coalition parties over the linking of wages to inflation.

Political sources said the parliamentary test would come July 8 when the Senate will vote on an economic policy motion proposed by the coalition's dominant Christian Democratic Party. Mr. Spadolini would have no option but to resign if the dispute led to the motion's defeat, they said.

Probe Set of Illicit Sex in Congress

WASHINGTON — The staff of the House Ethics Committee will begin an investigation into charges that several members of Congress have had illicit sex with teen-age House pages, the panel's chairman announced Thursday. The FBI and the Justice Department earlier confirmed that they were also investigating the charges.

Rep. Louis Stokes, Democrat of Ohio, said that he has told the committee staff to "commence immediately a thorough investigation of media reports of charges that members have promised official favors in return for sexual favors."

He said that "these serious charges and the jurisdiction of this committee will be fully invoked to immediately and thoroughly investigate every aspect of these charges."

Wednesday, CBS News reported that several congressmen were being investigated on the subject.

Guatemala Repudiates Belize Pact

GUATEMALA CITY — Guatemala's new military president, Gen. José Efraín Ríos Montt, has refused to recognize the independence of a neighboring Belize. He has also proclaimed a state of siege to limit what he called the final battle against leftist guerrillas in Guatemala.

His action Wednesday on Belize marked a repudiation of an agreement signed in 1981 by his country, Belize and Britain, and it was the first time Guatemala's new military government has pressed the century-old claim over Belize, which became independent in September.

The junta leader, who proclaimed himself president three weeks ago, said special courts would order death sentences for Guatemalan guerrillas guilty of murder, sabotage, terrorism or treason.

Rights Charges Filed Against Turkey

PARIS — France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands filed complaints Thursday with the European Commission for Human Rights in Strasbourg, alleging violations of human rights, political repression and torture in Turkey.

A statement by the French External Relations Ministry said France was filing its complaint because of concern over reports that alleged "basic principles concerning human rights were not being applied in Turkey."

The commission will examine the complaints and then produce a report with a concluding opinion to the Committee of Ministers of the 21-nation Council of Europe. Turkey could be expelled from the Council of Europe if it were to be found responsible for violations of the human rights of its citizens.

Haughy Faces Vote of Confidence

DUBLIN — Irish Premier Charles Haughy Thursday defended his four-month-old minority government against a no-confidence motion in Parliament. The vote on the confidence motion was to be taken late Thursday.

The motion was presented by the main opposition party, Fine Gael, after the government was defeated Wednesday night on a private member's proposal seeking state aid to re-open a towel factory.

Opening the confidence debate, Mr. Haughy argued that his government was making progress on the economy and he defended his policy of neutrality during the Falklands conflict between Britain and Argentina. Political sources said that Mr. Haughy's Fianna Fail administration was expected to survive the opposition's attempts to force a second general election this year.

Britain Says POW Died Accidentally

LONDON — A British marine shot and killed an Argentine prisoner April 25 because he mistakenly thought the prisoner was trying to sabotage an Argentine submarine damaged in the recapture of the Falkland Islands, dependency of South Georgia, a board of inquiry reported Thursday.

The military inquiry, conducted in the Falklands under terms of the Geneva Convention, said the shooting of an Argentine submarine officer, Primer F. Artuburo, was the result of a "breakdown in communication" and was "an unfortunate accident."

Government lawyers were said to be still studying the report. But the Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, said the board recommended that the unidentified marine who shot the prisoner should not face a court-martial.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Lebanese Irregulars Given A Military Role by Israelis

(Continued from Page 1)

estonian guerrillas and Syrian troops eastward in heavy fighting last week. The region had been controlled for years by Druze militiamen under the command of Walid Jumblatt, Lebanon's overall leftist Moslem leader allied with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Phalange takeover seemed likely to cause friction. The Druze and Maronite Christians of Lebanon's mountain villages have a tradition of hostility dating from 19-century massacres. Intensified by the recent civil war, by early this week, clashes had broken out between Phalange and Druze gunmen, leading Israeli troops to move between the feuding militias.

An attempt to disarm the Druze failed. But Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel ordered Israeli militiamen from abusing Druze in the areas newly under Christian control. He did not order the Christians to leave.

Phalange militiamen, wearing their uniforms with "Lebanese

Phalange" lettered over the breast pocket, were seen walking freely around Sidon and entering Israeli military headquarters here. This coastal town, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) south of Beirut, traditionally has been strongly Moslem. Christian militiamen, standing alongside Israeli troops and sporting the traditional Lebanese pistol stuck in their belts, were seen checking Lebanese cars at a barrier at the entrance to Sidon. Their organization was not determined, but Maj. Haddad has been given authorization to help monitor the return of Shiite families from besieged Beirut back to their villages in the south. Israel has restored sidgins and nominal authority to local gendarmes here but they were nowhere in the vicinity of the checkpoint.

Israeli insistence on disarming Palestinians and their Lebanese Moslem allies in Beirut does not apply to the Christian Phalange, Israel's ally. This means the Lebanese Army, which is to take over in West Beirut, would remain less powerful than the Phalange irregulars in East Beirut.

South Africa Retreats From Press Licensing; U.S. Called Influential

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government, in a move widely believed to reflect a new responsiveness to U.S. diplomacy since the Reagan administration came to power, has backed off from plans to license journalists and thus increase controls over the press.

Instead, the newspapers are to set up a new council of their own design with powers to reprimand and fine papers that breach a code of conduct but not with powers to strike journalists from a register of practitioners.

The government is to formally recognize the new council. Editors have expressed concern that this may open the way for an indirect system of governmental control of the press. For the moment, however, most editors agree that it is far less ominous than the threatened licensing system, and they say it may actually improve their situation.

David Dalling, spokesman on news affairs for the opposition Progressive Federal Party, thinks the Reagan administration's influence was a major factor that led the government to hesitate to implement its original plan for restricting news organizations.

"This is difficult to quantify," Mr. Dalling said, "but I know the Americans have made a prominent issue of press freedom, and the government is reluctant to do anything that will cool its relationship with the Reagan administration."

After 20 Years, South African Is Freed From Ban

United Press International

JOHANNESBURG — Believing she has "won this round" with the government, Helen Joseph on Thursday enjoyed her first day in almost 20 years without a banning order.

Mrs. Joseph, 77, was the first person in South Africa to be placed under house arrest. That was on Oct. 13, 1962. She could not leave her house, except to report daily to the police. For nine years she could not have visits by friends, attend gatherings or be quoted.

In 1971, the government granted permission for her to receive emergency treatment for cancer. In the hospital, she was allowed one visitor at a time.

Born in Britain, Mrs. Joseph came to South Africa from India in 1931 and entered "resistance politics" at the age of 50. Speaking from her home in suburban Johannesburg, she said: "It's a great day. I'll never ban myself. I look forward now to attending political gatherings and to speaking at meetings on campus."

"I feel they won't ban me again today," she said. "I think I've won this round."

Chirac Denounces Plan To Decentralize Paris

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The Socialist government has proposed to decentralize the Paris city administration and drastically reduce the authority of conservative Mayor Jacques Chirac, who immediately said the plan was nothing but a political power play.

The unexpected measure was announced Wednesday after the weekly Cabinet session of President François Mitterrand. A Cabinet communiqué said the proposal conformed with the Socialist administration's wish to decentralize the government.

The proposed legislation could endanger Mr. Chirac's re-election in 1983 by eliminating direct voting and replacing it with election by delegates from the 20 arrondissements. In any case, the mayor's office would become little more than a ceremonial post, as it was before the city charter was changed five years ago before the Socialists took power.

Mr. Chirac, a former premier who also leads the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic party and is the most powerful figure of the French right, is virtually assured of re-election as mayor if current laws regarding Paris remain intact. He said the government's plan would "break up Paris and considerably increase the cost of running it."

Mr. Dalling says the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa, in contrast with the more publicly critical line taken by the Carter administration, has given the United States greater diplomatic leverage.

"The warmer relationship is very important to the government," he said. "It means it responds when the Americans make noises, and they have been making noises over the threat to the press."

A number of journalists agreed. Rex Gibson, editor of the Rand Daily Mail, the most outspoken of the English-language dailies, said, "We don't have concrete evidence of American pressure, but everyone assumes this was a major factor in causing the government to back off."

Publishers' Solidarity

The other major factor cited by Mr. Dalling for the government's action was opposition to the proposed licensing of pro-government Afrikaans-language newspapers as well as English-language newspapers, which generally support the opposition. Peter McLean, chairman of the Newspaper Press Union, said the solidarity shown by Afrikaans publishers with their English-speaking counterparts was decisive.

The new system is the result of five months of bargaining between the press and the government since an official commission recommended the licensing system on Feb. 1.

The commission, headed by a member of a provincial supreme court, Judge Martinus Steyn, presented a draft law making it a crime to employ an unlicensed journalist or to publish a report from any journalist not enrolled by a statutory body called the General Council of Journalists. The general council initially would be appointed by the government and would have the power to fine journalists or strike them off the roll.

The proposal was the culmination of years of government threats to bring South Africa's stubbornly independent press under tighter control. There are more than 100 statutes limiting what newspapers may publish, but skillful editing and legal advice have enabled South Africa to retain what the International Press Institute described in 1980 as the freest press in Africa.

In the outcry that followed publication of the draft law, the government hesitated to implement it, and the union began meetings with the man responsible for implementing it, Interior Minister Chris Heunis.

Eventually Mr. Heunis agreed to drop the draft law if the press would improve its system of "self-discipline."

Mr. Heunis suddenly introduced another press law June 11 to make the new council a statutory body, but in the face of strong opposition he withdrew the clause.



Gen. Reynaldo Benito Bignone, at left, received the presidential sash from Lt. Gen. Cristino Nicolaides during inauguration ceremonies Thursday at the government house in Buenos Aires.

Bignone Inaugurated in Argentina After Efforts to Restore Junta Fail

By Kenneth Freed
Los Angeles Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Reynaldo Benito Bignone was sworn in as Argentina's president Thursday after a last-minute effort to restore Argentina's military junta collapsed.

Government and diplomatic sources said that the leaders of the air force and navy decided Wednesday against rejoining the junta, which had governed for more than six years, because they were not satisfied with the army's plans for returning the country to civilian rule. The three commanders disagreed, the sources said, over the date for elections and a candidate for a vice president in the interim government.

The air force and the navy pulled out of the junta June 22 to

protest the army's insistence that one of its own, Gen. Bignone, a retired general, be the new president and that elections not be held until March, 1984.

Gen. Bignone replaced Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri, who was forced out of office two weeks ago as a result of Argentina's defeat in the war with Britain over the Falkland Islands. The commanders of the army and navy refused to take part in the five-minute ceremony. Brig. Gen. Basilio Lami Dozo, the air force commander, stayed away entirely. Adm. Jorge Isaac Anaya, the navy commander, watched the inauguration from the audience of dignitaries.

The inauguration took place at the government house on the Plaza de Mayo. Gen. Bignone, 54, was sworn in by the army commander, Lt. Gen. Cristino Nico-

laides, who is de facto ruler of the country.

From the outset of the governmental crisis that followed the loss of the war with Britain, the air force and navy sought to weaken the army's traditional hold on the government. After the army refused various proposals from the other two services to name a civilian president or turn the office over to Gen. Lami Dozo until elections could be held, the air force and navy quit the junta.

The idea of choosing a civilian vice president was put forth Monday in hopes of bringing the dissenting services back into the junta in the interest of national unity. However, various government and diplomatic sources said, the three services could not agree on a candidate for civilian vice president.

The army reportedly said it would accept only if it were former Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli. However, the other services, particularly the air force, objected because Mr. Frugoli is associated closely with Gen. Galtieri and Gen. Nicolaides.

Air force sources said ranking officers opposed going ahead with the civilian vice president because the army gave no assurances that it would truly share power in the junta. Further, the sources said, the army refused to budge from its plan to hold elections in March, 1984. The air force wants it to be no later than July, 1983.

Lagos Bans Deals With South Africa

Reuters

LAGOS — The Nigerian government has advised all federal and state government departments against dealing with foreign companies with South African connections, official sources said Thursday.

They said a circular, issued without publicity in February, stated that any foreign company wishing to bid for a contract or register as a company in Nigeria must declare that it had no business connections

with South Africa. Discovery of a false declaration would be sufficient grounds for canceling the contract or registration, the sources said.

They said the guidelines were intended to give more emphasis to Nigeria's hopes of ending apartheid and white domination in South Africa. Businessmen and diplomats said that they knew about the guidelines but that they knew of no loss of contracts or registration as a result of them.

Schmidt Sees Reprieve In Budget Agreement

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Thursday that he believed his government would survive until the next elections in 1984 after his troubled coalition reached a last-ditch budget accord late Wednesday night.

Mr. Schmidt said he was very happy with the agreement on next year's budget, thrashed out in all-day Cabinet and party talks Wednesday after weeks of haggling had placed his left-liberal coalition in jeopardy.

The chancellor replied to a question about how close to collapse the coalition had come by saying: "About as close as the exchange rate of the dollar to its real value."

Mr. Schmidt said he had used his personal position as chancellor of the coalition, rather than as a member of the Social Democratic Party, to arrange a budget compromise between the two coalition parties.

Recent Setbacks

He agreed with the view expressed earlier by Wolfgang Mischnik, parliamentary leader of the junior coalition partner, the liberal Free Democrats, that the alliance would hold until 1984.

The Free Democrats, stunned by recent setbacks in regional elections, had made a budget agreement a condition for staying in the



Mayor Jacques Chirac

tywide council and would thus increase the left's role in city government and give them greater power in dispensing municipal jobs.

The daily Le Monde, which generally supports the government, came down hard against the proposal. In his first editorial since becoming editor-publisher, André Laurens called it a "political operation against the current mayor of Paris."

"Paris," Mr. Chirac said, "in the diversity of its neighborhoods, is one large solid living body which beats with one heart.... It is unique and will stay that way."

Reagan's Tax Reductions May Not Have Shifted the Burden From Rich to Poor

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The tax cuts enacted through Congress last year by the Reagan administration have been popularized as favoring the most prosperous parts of the economy — well-to-do individuals and corporations — while shifting the burden of the tax burden onto the backs of the less affluent.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The rich seem to have become more "intense" as the recession deepens, and the financial distress of the middle class has become more acute. The Reagan administration has been criticized for its failure to address the needs of the middle class and the poor. The tax cuts have been seen as a way to shift the burden of the tax burden onto the backs of the less affluent.

example, someone with three dependents who earns \$52,000 a year

found his or her weekly take-home pay up \$13.40, while a similar \$15,600-a-year breadwinner will get only \$1.55 more.

Only in Static World

However, it is not at all clear that bigger tax cuts for the wealthy shift more of the burden to the less well off. This would only be the case, it appears, in a static world in which the tax cuts had no effect on economic behavior.

State Treasuries Shrink Dangerously in U.S.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The average state is entering the new fiscal year with barely enough revenues in reserve to finance its operations for four working days, according to a survey by the National Governors Association and the National Association of State Budget Officers.

The Impact of the Recession and the Slowdown in U.S. aid has caused the reserves to fall

In fiscal 1982, which ended Wednesday for most states, state revenues fell short of budgeted expenditures by \$4.1 billion, reducing the reserves to \$2.4 billion.

These figures, like the others, were based on estimates of budget officers earlier this year, often before legislative actions on taxes and spending were completed.

The survey, released Wednesday, documented the well-known fact that the recession has had its greatest impact in some of the Midwest industrial states and in the Northwest, with its dependence on timber and wood products.

Among the few states where the surplus is expected to be a sizable cushion are Wyoming, Alaska, Nevada, Montana, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas, all of which have

mineral, oil or gas resources. Nevada and Hawaii were the only nonenergy states in the relatively affluent group.

But they are the exceptions. According to the survey, 37 of the 50 states expected to spend more than they took in during fiscal 1982 and 25 expected to be in the same condition next year. And 37 said they would end 1982 with a balance of less than 5 percent of their expenditures, which is the minimum figure budget officers consider a safe margin for contingencies.

Many states showed a zero reserve for both fiscal years, reflecting the constitutional requirement to trim expenditures to available revenues to avoid a budget deficit.

In theory at least, the rich could pay an increased share of taxes even without this. The wealthy, finding their tax rates reduced, could have a greater incentive to earn additional income and could also be less inclined to shelter earnings. Thus, taxable income could grow fastest in the highest brackets.

Previous Experience

This is what seems to have happened on both previous occasions when the United States made major tax reductions — the 1922, 1924 and 1926 cuts devised by Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon and the 1964 cuts under President John F. Kennedy. Conversely, when tax rates were raised sharply in 1932, the biggest reported income decline occurred in the highest tax brackets.

Today's critics of the reductions in business taxes, including far more generous depreciation allowances, maintain that the corporate income tax has been virtually abolished and has actually become negative for the many companies that

have bought other companies' tax credits.

The administration has in effect admitted that these breaks, which were designed to encourage investment in new productive capacity, went too far, and it has proposed a minimum tax for all corporations. This appears more political than economic, since the administration believes that corporations do not really pay taxes anyway because they pass on the cost to consumers or shareholders.

Overall, it appears that the tax cuts enacted last year may not be shifting the tax burden from rich to poor.

Washington (NYT) — Republicans on the U.S. Senate Finance Committee reached agreement Wednesday night on a \$21-billion revenue-raising bill that would impose a 10-percent withholding tax on most dividend and interest payments.

Withholding on Dividends

Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, the committee chairman, offered to halve the holding period for long-term capital gains to six months.

Different Bill

He hopes the committee will vote the bill out quickly for Senate action during July. The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, which has a Democratic majority, will probably write a bill that differs in important respects.

Administration officials said they succeeded in steering the Senate committee caucus away from several provisions that would amount to tax increases for individuals.

Reagan Press Session Shows Silent Strategy

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's reluctance to discuss two major issues in detail at his latest news conference reflects a privately expressed feeling of a president that he should tackle sensitive subjects only under carefully controlled conditions.

NEWS ANALYSIS

President Reagan's reluctance to discuss two major issues in detail at his latest news conference reflects a privately expressed feeling of a president that he should tackle sensitive subjects only under carefully controlled conditions.

He said the situation in the Middle East was diplomatically too complicated for public discussion.

For the Haig resignation, he said, "If I thought that there was something involved in this that the American people needed to know, I would be frank with them."

Protective Strategy

At the Reagan White House, a time-honored presidential tactic of using friendly questions, friendly questioners and long answers has been elevated to the level of a protective strategy.

Immediately after Mr. Haig's resignation, an aide said, Mr. Reagan and his advisers resolved that the president would offer no details about the episode.

Although they anticipated probing questions on this subject and on the crisis in Lebanon, they prepared carefully limited answers on these subjects.

Then, in the past two days, a good deal of time was devoted to briefing Mr. Reagan on unrelated and less sensitive subjects such as the administration's record on the hiring of women. Faced with this and other subjects that regularly arise at news conferences, including Mr. Reagan's attitude toward blacks, aid for parochial schools and the Soviet economic system, the president offered answers so lengthy as to limit time for other questions.

In addition, the timing of this news conference seemed to have a strong public relations component. It offered the nation a televised image of a president at work that will partly mask the fact that Mr. Reagan left early Thursday for an 11-day California vacation.

The resistance of the Reagan staff to close questioning of the president has a philosophical foundation. Mr. Gergen and such other advisers as Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, have argued that the White House has a right to remain silent about its internal operations. They believe that the president is accountable at the polls every four years, and in between has only a limited obligation to provide information about the decision-making process.

U.S. High Court Rulings Indicate Era of Mandatory Busing Is Ended

By David U. Savage

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The era of mandatory busing in the nation's metropolitan school districts appears to be at an end — the result of increasingly restrictive court rulings, a political consensus that the cost is too high and the drastically diminished number of white children in city schools.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The U.S. Supreme Court on Wednesday ruled that limits on school desegregation voted in an election in the state of Washington are unconstitutional, but at the same time upheld an initiative by the voters of Los Angeles that put an end to large-scale busing.

In these and previous rulings, the Supreme Court has made it clear that plaintiffs must demonstrate an intent by government officials to segregate children, a condition that requires lawyers to go back decades to show that segregation stems from the past. Most black children attending nearly all-black schools is not enough to trigger a court order.

Los Angeles Case

The NAACP and the American Civil Liberties Union still believe they can win a mandatory desegregation plan for Los Angeles through a case that will probably go to trial in November or December. District officials, however, are confident.

U.S. District Judge A. Wallace Tashima has already dropped state officials from the case, thus virtually ending the chance of a metropolitan desegregation order, and the judge will only consider events after 1950.

In other Supreme Court action, the cable television industry got a setback with the ruling that companies may not install cable or other equipment on the premises of an apartment building without compensating the landlord.

The justices also ruled that parents generally may not seek the help of federal courts in trying to win back children who have been taken away from them by state officials.



PRIEST AND WIFE — The Rev. James Parker, 51, a former Episcopal priest, greets his wife, Mary Alma, during a Mass he celebrated this week in Springfield, Mo., the first since he became a Roman Catholic priest. Father Parker is the first married man to be ordained in the Western Rite Catholic Church in the United States. The pope has permitted such ordination of former Episcopalians since 1960.

Reagan Refuses to Discuss Details of Haig Departure

(Continued from Page 1)

said it was too early to blame him for the economy because his policies had yet to take hold, on Wednesday seemed to begin to accept responsibility. He boasted of the decline in inflation since he took office, saying that because of this "the buying power of Americans is growing for the first time in years."

The president called the income tax cut — a 10-percent reduction in rates in all brackets — "the keeping of another important commitment."

The tax cut will cost the Treasury about \$30 billion over the next 12 months. But the take-home pay of most taxpayers will rise only a few dollars a week, and critics point out that only those in the highest income brackets will gain enough to offset the effect of inflation and Social Security tax increases scheduled for Jan. 1.

Mr. Reagan sought to deflect this criticism in his statement. He noted that some critics want to rescind next year's third installment of the tax cut and said "with their notion of fairness, low- and middle-income Americans would lose nearly 40 percent of their entire tax reduction." By contrast, "Our loyalty lies with little taxpayers, not big tax spenders," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan fairly bristled when a reporter noted that black leaders were again questioning his commitment to civil rights. He said, "I would like to have any one of them point to a single instance with regard to me that supports their idea that in any way I am racially prejudiced or am not in full accord with providing civil rights for all our citizens."

Psychiatrists Criticize Law in Hinckley Case

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Several psychiatrists have said in Senate subcommittee testimony and in interviews that the law makes it too difficult to keep potentially dangerous persons like John W. Hinckley Jr. locked up in mental hospitals after they have been found not guilty of crimes by reason of insanity.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The psychiatrists who expressed their view included Dr. James L. Averbach Jr., who was hired by the prosecution in Mr. Hinckley's case and concluded he had been sane when he shot President Reagan. Dr. David M. Bear, who was hired by the defense and testified that Mr. Hinckley had been insane, and Dr. Alan Stone, professor of law and psychiatry at Harvard Law School.

Dr. Bear's comments were made in a telephone interview with The New York Times. He did not testify before the subcommittee.

At the same time, Dr. Jonas R. Rapoport, a second prosecution psychiatrist in the Hinckley case, vigorously championed the insanity defense in the Senate Criminal Law subcommittee hearing Wednesday, despite his own apparent disagreement with the jury's unpopular verdict last week.

He urged the senators not to respond to the popular outrage at the Hinckley verdict by passing "knee-jerk or precipitous legislation" to narrow or abolish the insanity defense.

Japan Mulls Response to IBM Case

United Press International

TOKYO — Premier Zenko Suzuki said Thursday that Japan will consider its national interests when deciding how to respond to U.S. charges that two of Japan's largest electronics firms illegally bought International Business Machines computer secrets.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The two firms, Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric, are claiming that their employees were "entrapped" by the FBI, a legal concept. The FBI has denied this and said their undercover agents were approached by the Japanese.

Both the companies and the premier ducked the question of extradition for nine indicted executives now in Japan.

Both firms admit their employees gave money to undercover FBI agents, but cite the differences in law between the two countries.

U.S. Soldier Dies in Crash

United Press International

FORT HOOD, Texas — A soldier was killed and another injured Wednesday in the collision of their jeep and an M-60 tank, an Army spokesman said.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The incident occurred at Fort Hood, Texas, where the Army is conducting a major exercise. The soldier who was killed was a private first class, and the injured soldier was a sergeant.

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Judging Israel Fairly

From THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Israel is, or should be, morally "different" from other nations. So say the critics of its pre-emptive war against the PLO in Lebanon, in which uncounted civilians have died. Because Israel was born of the world's revolution over Hitler's genocide, the critics note, they hold it to a higher code, even in war. Some of these critics are Israelis struggling to show how morally different they are from their Arab enemies. Are the critics right?

Their case is initially compelling because of the way the war unfolded. The Begin government, having reneged on its promises of "full autonomy" for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, lied when it said it wanted only a 25-mile corridor for the PLO. Subsequently, it has probably lied about, or at least suppressed, the number of civilian casualties.

Throughout, it has been less than honest — certainly unwise — in confusing the PLO with all Palestinian aspirations. And it has seemed obvious almost from the start that the slaughter in Lebanon was clearly disproportionate to any immediate PLO threat.

But even granting all that, there is another side. Critics of the civilian bloodshed in Lebanon fail to remember the much greater slaughter of civilians by which the PLO and Syria took over the country. By remaining indifferent until the Israeli intervention, the world has erected a cynical double standard.

That does not excuse Israel from the obligation to relate ends to means, but it surely explains why most Israelis now scorn the opinion of mankind. If the world wishes to counsel the Israelis, let alone give them moral lectures on why they must adhere to a higher standard, then let the judging be fair.

Why is it wrong for Israel to threaten tens of thousands in west Beirut to get at a few thousand remaining PLO fighters — but not wrong for those fighters to hide in civilian neighborhoods, using innocent people as hostages? As The Economist reported while criticizing Israel's assault on Sidon: "Civilians trying to escape from the camp were shot, apparently by the guerrillas... Palestinian prisoners the Israelis sent in to plead for the civilians to be freed are also said to have been shot."

Why is it wrong for Israel to fight to restore a once-friendly Christian power in Lebanon — but not wrong for the PLO and Syria, with Arab League sanction, brutally to have destroyed that power?

Why is it wrong for Israel to let the PLO grow strong enough to make all of Lebanon its base — but not wrong for Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and others to support that buildup on someone else's territory and at Israel's expense?

Why is it wrong, woefully wrong, for Israel to ignore the aspirations of Palestinians who lost their roots to Zionism — but not wrong for other Arab nations to exploit the dispersed refugees while refusing for decades to partition the old Palestine?

In short, should Israel be held to higher standards of moral conduct when most Arab states still deny it even the lowest attributes of nationhood: safe borders and legitimacy? Why should Israelis believe that what the PLO was allowed to do to Lebanon was not also its program for Israel?

Such brutal warfare requires more justification than Israel has so far provided. It needs to answer some hard questions. Even a less-embattled nation would feel obliged to follow so costly a triumph with a plausible, generous program for coexistence. Nonetheless, by fair standards, if it will finally accept the responsibility of its might, Israel deserves understanding for its plight.

Costly Disinflation

From THE WASHINGTON POST.

Wages rose faster as time went on. But then in the late 1960s the great expansion slowed and became irregular. By that time, unfortunately, the rapid rise in incomes was an entrenched habit, and it continued regardless of growth rates inadequate to pay for it. Wages were not responsible for starting the great inflation of the 1970s, but they were, and are, the mechanism by which it is being perpetuated year after year. When the country's total output is not rising, higher wages for some people means, necessarily, lower wages for others — or none at all.

In an ideal world, the answer would be a general agreement to limit wage increases to the increases in productivity. But it is not an ideal world, and the disinflation policy is evidently impossible in America and in most other countries. Most Americans simply do not accept the idea that their wage increases affect other people's employment. Even this year, right into the trough of the recession, average wages have been rising faster than inflation — the wages, of course, of those people who are fortunate enough to have jobs.

In Philadelphia last weekend, the Democrats continued to talk as though economic growth were merely a matter of presidential willpower and as if low growth merely meant that the president didn't care. They know better than that. The Reagan administration, in its fixation with its income tax cuts, has managed to run the interest rates up far higher than disinflation requires, and it apparently has no good ideas about what to do next. Inflation is being slowed down. But it is time to say that it is being slowed down at a cost that the country should not continue to pay indefinitely.

There is no great mystery about the process under way. More than 20 years ago the American economy embarked on an enormous expansion, and people soon began to think it would last forever. Some of the employers told them so. Their labor unions always told them so, too. Above all, the political leadership, of both parties, assured them that it was so. Of course, it wasn't.

Other Editorial Opinion

Hanging the Europeans

What is needed is more advance consultation, more restraint and more consistency in U.S. foreign policy. If Europeans had responded more quickly to American demands for discussion on a joint economic policy toward the Soviet bloc made before the Ottawa summit last year, we might not be at loggerheads now. Similarly, the United States should have realized that the unilateral imposition of more severe sanctions for martial law in Poland than those originally envisaged in NATO's contingency plans for Soviet intervention was needlessly provocative to the allies, as was the lifting of the grain embargo.

The last thing the world needs in the midst of the deepest recession since the 1930s is politically inspired barriers to trade that could readily have been avoided. The least effective way for the United States to stand up to the Russians is to ensure that Europeans are constantly being hung for American principles that have been inadequately discussed.

— The Financial Times (London).

When Necessity Is Luxury

How many cars does a poor country need? A lot, if it does not have an adequate mass

transit system in its large cities. The situation in Pakistan, as seen in its major urban centers like Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad-Rawalpindi, is quite evident. Motorcycles and cars are increasingly becoming a necessity. Mainly it is the car that determines a middle-class family's place and mobility in society.

The lack of a mass transit system is not the fault of those who are left stranded along roads that are clogged with cars. We should have been able to do without. This grave lapse of our public policy has led to multiple evils. If Karachi had, say, a proper subway, the economic as well as the social life of the metropolis would have been different. As it is, transport is the most painful aspect of civil life in Karachi.

Any price for a mass transit system will in the long run be economical. But we have opted for cars which obviously a normal salaried person cannot afford. It is also a measure of our economic planning and its sense of direction that two-wheelers and small cars are neither locally produced nor moderately priced.

What is a necessity is also a luxury. The street seems to be on traveling in style and comfort and at a higher speed. But what is the direction in which we are traveling — and where will this take us in the end?

— Dawn (Karachi).

1907: Fleet Will Change Oceans

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt was determined upon radical changes in the naval policy along the lines of recent New York Herald editorials advocating the transfer of the battleship force to the Pacific. The Atlantic battleship force of 16 vessels will be sent to the Pacific Coast by the Straits of Magellan, stripping the Atlantic seahoard of the strong naval defense it has had for several years. The cruise of the fleet will be a maneuver of the highest importance as a test of naval efficiency. The president reached his decision following a conference in Oyster Bay with Capt. Richard Wainwright, of the navy, and Col. W.W. Wotherspoon, of the army, members of the joint army board.

1932: Democrats Pick FDR

CHICAGO — Franklin Delano Roosevelt, governor of New York, was nominated for the presidency of the United States by a hard-money-swing Democratic National Convention by 945 of the convention's 1,154 votes. The nominee, 50 years old, who climaxed his political career by being named to lead his party to the polls against President Hoover in November, emerged from the balloting early on with a formidable majority. The first break in the balloting came when California was called and cast its vote for Roosevelt. The California switch was the signal for a wild stampede, with almost every delegation joining in except the Tammany forces, which remained sullenly silent.

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U.S. Foreign Policy Is Still Up for Grabs

By Flora Lewis

The essential unanswered question is whether the United States really wants agreements enough to bargain for them, or whether it has agreed to talk so as to gain political elbow-room to push through a full arms buildup program.

Negotiating tactics prevent disclosure of possible fallback positions at this early stage. But the bureaucratic infighting did not really settle struggles about the U.S. stand within the administration. The issue will be whether to offer inducements to the Russians if they show willingness to be flexible.

Shultz will have the same people to argue against as Haig did, if he wants to keep the negotiations going. Edward Rowan, chief negotiator for the strategic talks, has said that obviously an agreement can only be reached if the Russians find adequate elements in it to improve their own security as well as that of the United States. But recently it has been made clear that U.S. rearmament plans are being pressed. While that is explained as a necessary use of strength to get Soviet concessions, there is no decision yet which way to go when the moment of truth actually comes. Shultz must prepare long ahead for the struggle it will provoke within the administration.

The argument that the Russians will not budge unless the United States stands tough is countered by the argument that Moscow will make no more than empty propaganda offers if it doesn't think the United States is really interested in arms control. These are delicate as well as fateful negotiations that cannot be managed without a perfectly clear sense of purpose in Washington.

That does not now exist. Reagan evidently remains torn between an instinctive ideological hostility to any deal with the Soviets and the need to live and let live in the world beyond America's control. Shultz's task, with support from State Department expertise, will be to continue to rub right-wing noses in the stubborn real problems that will not yield to ideological purity.

All of the people who catch the president's ear are essentially hard-liners. But some have a better sense than others of what is practical and possible, and Shultz will have to speak up firmly if their voices are not to be drowned out.

There has been a remarkable mushrooming of citizens' groups. More people are looking outward to the issues; more people are looking inward to what goes on beyond city or even national limits. This revival of the traditional American civil response offers a corrective to the deteriorating world climate with allies as well as adversaries.

Less public feuding from the administration will help ease international relations. But it will not be enough if decisions go the wrong way by default. Foreign policy is still up for grabs.

The New York Times.

Consensus For Israel Is Cracking

By Anthony Lewis

PARIS — François Mitterrand is the best friend Israel has had in the Elysée Palace for years: a French president who made a point of visiting Israel early in his term of office, and one with close personal connections to the Jewish community of France. So his reaction to the war in Lebanon is a signal to heed.

Mitterrand was muted in his first comments. Then, as the objectives of the Israeli invasion escalated, he became strongly critical. He made diplomatic moves to keep Israel from pressing on into Beirut. He urged the summit meeting of the European Community to try to prevent "the annihilation of the Palestinian people."

The Israeli drive has been a military triumph, but it has eroded the moral and political consensus that sustains Israel abroad and at home.

In France the Lebanese war has produced signs of division even in the Jewish community, which in recent years had become more outspoken in behalf of Israel. There was a protest against the invasion by 500 leading Jewish intellectuals.

European support matters much less to Israel than U.S. support. But in America, too, there is much evidence of troubled feelings about the war and its advisers, even though Secretary of State Haig had effectively encouraged it. Commentators long supportive of Israel have been critical.

The American Jewish community has on the whole remained publicly supportive or silent, but underneath there is concern. Television pictures of Israeli bombs smashing apartment houses in Beirut, and of children with amputated limbs, have left troubled consciences. Americans are not likely to be impressed by Prime Minister Begin's statement that those who bombed Dresden in World War II have no right to criticize Israel's bombing of Beirut. We deplore both.

But by far the most important part of the consensus is in Israel itself. And there again the signs of division are now unmistakable. They are found in the Knesset, in the press and — most tellingly — among soldiers.

Harsh Goodman, the highly respected military correspondent of The Jerusalem Post and a former paratrooper, reports on a revealing episode. He was at the front in Lebanon with two other military correspondents when they were confronted by men from four top Israeli units. "We were accused," Goodman writes, "by the overwhelming majority of the men — including senior officers — of allowing this war to grow out of all proportion to the original goals by repeating official explanations we all knew to be false."

Israeli reservists called up for active duty are allowed to speak out critically once they are released, and some have already done so. An air force captain who took part in the bombing of Lebanon, in an evident reference to Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, said the war was one that "a man thirsty for war wanted." He said the declared objective of a line 25 miles north of the border had never been serious. "We dashed northward as far as possible without any intention whatsoever of stopping."

Supporters of Israel often say the world holds it to a double standard — criticizes its invasion of Lebanon, for example, when little was said about brutal Syrian or PLO actions there. Yes, there is a double standard. From its birth Israel asked to be judged as a light among the nations. We expect its leaders to tell the truth about their goals. We expect them not to commit armed aggression.

Ideals apart, there is a self-interest reason for Israel to keep to its standards. Consensus crucial in Israel, the most democratic of countries. The end of the Israeli consensus for this war was signified by the belated demand of the Labor opposition — rejected by the Begin government — that it forswear an attack on Beirut. A Labor figure weighty in military matters, Gen. Mordecai Gur, a former chief of staff, said that all the fighting in Lebanon had been pointless after the first week, costing Israeli lives needlessly.

Labor's role in the Lebanese affair has been pathetic. Shimon Peres, the party leader, allowed himself to be drawn in by Sharon to a share of responsibility for the war, and hence was in a poor position to object when Sharon went on to bloodier objectives. No one will take Labor seriously now until it has a new leader. But the division in Israel is real. If Israeli forces go into Beirut, it will be worse.

The New York Times.

How to Halt the Nuclear Arms Race

By Jerome B. Wiesner

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — There is an easily structured, effective way to stop the escalating arms race. President Reagan should declare an open-ended unilateral moratorium, always subject to reversal, on the production, testing and deployment of new nuclear weapons and delivery systems. He should invite the Soviet Union to respond with a parallel declaration of purpose.

As one who has been involved in defense technology since World War II, who has always believed that minimum deterrence would prevent nuclear war, I am convinced that we need a fresh approach to tackling the problem. A moratorium is such an approach. We have three decades of failed negotiations behind us. Weapons agreements, with their inevitable protracted bargaining, take longer than mankind can afford.

The challenge is to action, not negotiation. Once both countries have declared a moratorium, either can take the initiative to go further and further along the path.

Since there is no known defense against incoming ballistic missiles, 200 large nuclear bombs, even if they missed major cities by a few miles, would destroy the recuperative power of either side. The basic number to keep in mind, therefore, is not the tens of thousands of bombs in existence but the certain ability to deliver 200 on either side. With the numbers presently in existence, there is no way to prevent 200 bombs (and doubtless many more) from destroying the complete social fabric of both continents. The death count — a total made up of those killed by the initial attack plus the victims of the subhuman conditions that would follow — could be as much as 200 million.

Despite recognition by statesmen and scientists, from the very first nuclear explosion, that a force had been found that was too revolutionary to be considered in the framework of old ideas, the leaders of major powers (and increasing numbers of other nations) have not been deterred from letting nuclear weapons form the heart of their defense strategies.

Over the years there have been private and public appeals for restraint, restriction, and abolition of nuclear weapons as the essential first move toward peace and survival. Until now the race between peace-seekers and weapons experts has been unequal. Every new generation of weapons emerges faster than treaties to limit them, so that it has always been possible, as in the case of SALT-2, to argue that the finished treaty did not take into account the latest weapons.

At the same time, the awesome capabilities of the new weapons have added to the terror and also to the difficulty of restricting the arms race. It is surely for this reason that we are experiencing the public drive to halt that race. This is undoubtedly why the proposed freeze has struck so resonant a chord. But a freeze — a negotiated, balanced, verifiable freeze — might, like all previous treaty attempts, take an unacceptably long time to negotiate. SALT-1 took three years. SALT-2 took seven, only to be rejected by a new administration. How long would it take to negotiate a "balanced" freeze?

A unilateral moratorium is a safe way out of this dilemma. Ending the arms race with a moratorium means giving up efforts to match weapon for weapon and achieve numerical balances, and depends instead entirely upon a secure deterrent.

A moratorium does not have to mean "stop everything," but it should halt testing, production and deployment of new nuclear weapon systems.

A moratorium is a way of arresting the arms race. What we ultimately do and how far we finally go beyond this easy initial stage depends upon how each side responds. The unilateral moratorium should be just a first step in global psychotherapy.

The writer, president emeritus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was science adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Familiar Old South Atlantic Story

By Sumner Welles

WASHINGTON — The dangers in the dispute between Great Britain and Argentina over the sovereignty of the South Atlantic islands should not be minimized. The British government has dispatched warships to the Falklands, Argentina and Chilean naval units have been sent to adjacent waters, and armed forces have been landed at several points.

A peaceful settlement will not be advanced by the insulting references to the two great South American republics that are being made in London, nor by the flamboyant nationalism that is being aroused in Buenos Aires and Santiago.

These dreary islands near Cape Horn have no economic and only potential strategic value. Yet the controversies they have provoked fill the diplomatic history of the 18th and 19th centuries.

They have been occupied successively by France, Great Britain and Spain. A quarrel over them brought Britain and Spain to the brink of war in 1771. British sovereignty over the Falklands, now maintained for 115 years, has never been recognized by Argentina.

The British government is creating the impression that the Argentine republic is only advancing her claims at this moment because of Britain's present weakness. Yet those claims have been repeatedly advanced for more than a century, and under the accepted principles of international law they are far stronger than the British claims.

The Argentines have not forgotten that Britain's seizure of these islands in 1833 was facilitated by the United States.

Britain has proposed a submission of the respective claims to the International Court of Justice. This proposal has been rejected by the Argentine and Chilean governments, which have suggested a submission of all of the issues involved to an international conference.

The basic question is of outstanding importance to all of the American republics. Many powers have recently displayed a marked interest in the Antarctic. There is reason to believe that mineral resources of great strategic as well as economic value are to be found there. If this controversy over the title to territories which command the access to Antarctica grows still more serious, not only will the security of both Argentina and Chile be prejudiced, but the peace of the entire hemisphere may be endangered.

What is equally important at this moment of world crisis is that no such breach between three leading nations of the West should be permitted to weaken the solidarity of the democratic front.

Sumner Welles (1892-1961) was undersecretary of state from 1937 to 1943. This article appeared in The Washington Post on March 3, 1948.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Who Conspires?

Regarding "A Pattern, Slaughter, History" (JHT, June 14): The Israelis certainly have no desire for "genocide" against the Palestinians as "Henn" Kissinger would have liked: when Israel undertook the Litani River operation against the PLO, when it bombed the Iraqi reactor, and so on.

Every time people who are far away from PLO or other Arab guns and bombs are and are normally little or not at all involved with Israel begin to complain about Israel losing its soul, its luster, its credibility, Israel must then be "saved from itself," as George Ball likes to say.

One wonders why, of all the nations in this world, it is Israel that somehow is not entitled to shape its policies and defend its national integrity — that is, survival — without a chorus of seemingly well-meaning on-lookers suggesting that it doesn't know what it is doing.

ROBERT B. GOLDMANN, New York.

A Routine Chorus

Regarding "Israelis Have Lost a Luster" (JHT, June 28): Richard Cohen's column is the type of comment that routinely makes its way into the media whenever Israel takes

Reknitting U.S. Links To Europe

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — In Paris last Friday, François Mitterrand gave a visiting businessman a piece of his mind on the subject of Ronald Reagan. The Socialist president of France said that, in view of their different political outlooks, he had made a special point of trying to establish a personal rapport with Reagan. He recounted efforts at Ottawa, Yorktown, Cancun, Washington and Versailles. But he said he had been forced to the conclusion that there was no single issue on which he could trust the president of the United States.

That little episode expresses a general breakdown of the Atlantic connection. The West Germans, the British and the smaller European countries are as mad at Washington as are the French. Three weeks after the summit meetings in Versailles and Bonn, rebuilding allied unity has again acquired urgency.

The latest spurt of Atlantic disarray rests on several issues, some familiar, high interest rates, the Middle East. But to old grievances have recently been added two new ones.

One involves steel. After long negotiations with the European Economic Community, the Commerce Department found that steel exports from Europe benefited from various subsidies. The United States has now imposed countervailing duties on European steel, which in effect price it out of U.S. markets. The European steel industry, which is already reeling, has to find a new place to unload more than 10 percent of its exports.

More important is the pipeline decision. On June 18, after marathon back-and-forth bickering, President Reagan decided to oppose to the full a gas pipeline deal long since concluded by the Europeans with the Soviet Union. His decision, in theory at least, threatens to unravel a dubious legal claim that European companies operating under license from U.S. firms are subject to U.S. law.

Most of the European leaders believed that President Reagan had moved away from the pipeline decision at Versailles. The evidence does indeed suggest that the president finally acted out of a spiteful determination to show the Europeans his muscle and thus win the applause of right-wing supporters at home.

Personal relations among world leaders have now been badly damaged. Regaining cohesion is bound to be long and difficult. But unless a modicum of harmony is restored, the United States and the allies will not be able to work effectively on any of the common problems they face, especially in dealing with the Soviet Union.

A first stab at reknitting ties needs to be made, and the trick is to find an issue, separable from the rest, on which progress is possible. Steel is probably the best candidate. If the European manufacturers agree voluntarily to limit exports, the American companies can probably be induced to drop the complaints that led to the application of countervailing duties. Then a new arrangement can be worked out between the two officials principally involved. Fortunately, they are both sensible men — Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige and the Industries Commissioner of the EEC, Edouard Davignon.

Even if the steel handle can be grasped, however, nobody should mistake the meaning of the latest contretemps. The United States and Europe stand on the brink of a great split. At best, a long period of rebuilding lies ahead.

If he can't contribute anything useful, the president of the United States should at least keep his hands off the centerpiece of American diplomacy and international stability.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

The Present Policy

Regarding "Kissinger on Lebanon, the West Bank, the Gulf" (JHT, June 17): Henry Kissinger misses the crux of the matter. European Jews have taken over Arab land and dispersed its population. At present, steps are being taken to annihilate the Palestinians by murdering them in Lebanon and by treating them as non-begins in Israel — refusing all their elected leaders, closing their schools and universities and applying all means of degradation.

Most Palestinians have stated that they are willing to live in peace with the Israelis if they are treated with dignity and equality. This does not seem to be the official Israeli policy.

By supporting the brutal Israeli policies, the American people are participating in a genocide.

ALBERT HAZBUN, Athens.

For a Norwegian who has been pro-Jewish as long as I, it is harrowing to

Who Is President?

I have been away from the United States for several months now, and am confused. Who is our president, Reagan or Begin?

CARRIE THOMPSON, Damascus.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

SCIENCE/ECOLOGY

Ritual, Trade Trap Rhino

By Philip Shabecoff

MASAI MIRA GAME — In the heart of Kenya, the Masai Mara game reserve is a place of ritual and trade. It is here that the rhino is trapped, killed, and its horn sold to poachers. The rhino is a symbol of power and wealth in the Masai culture. The horn is used in traditional medicine and as a status symbol. The poachers are often Masai themselves, who are driven by poverty and the desire for a better life. The rhino is a victim of this cycle of poverty and trade.



Formation of rhino horn has indirectly added to rhino's peril.

best efforts of Kenya and other African governments to protect them. And this illegal slaughter forms a strange and complex story involving African poverty, folk medicine in East Asia, titles of manhood in North Yemen and the rapid rise in the world price of rhino horn.

Rise in Price

One of those who helped unravel the once-mysterious tale is Edmund B. Martin, an American living in Kenya, who has investigated the fate of the African rhino since 1978 under the auspices of the World Wildlife Fund and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

The immediate cause of the wave of slaughter of the African rhino was a rapid rise in the price of rhino horn starting in the early 1970s, Martin said. The price on the world market went from about \$35 a pound in 1972 to about \$250 a pound by 1978. Since black rhinos have two horns, each weighing four pounds or more, more than \$2,000 could be made from a single rhinoceros — more than the average Kenyan or Ugandan or Zambian earns in several years.

Rhino horns, being much smaller than elephant tusks, are easier to smuggle out of game preserves and national parks and ship to overseas markets, Martin said. Accordingly, African poachers turned from elephants and other species to rhinos.

Martin said the number of black African rhinos outside of zoos is estimated at 15,000, and white rhinos (both are actually shades of gray) at 3,000. Although there were no reliable counts until recently, conservationists believe the African rhino population was cut in half during the 1970s, Martin said. In Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, the rhino population is believed to have dropped by 90 percent. Zaire still has a fairly sizable population.

In the Masai Mara reserve, the plains still seem with game — thousands of gazelles, topi, impalas, baboons, water buffalo, warthogs, and a pride of lions devouring its morning kill is a common sight. A single herd of elephants grazing in a marsh contained nearly 100 animals. But in the whole western half of the enormous game reserve there are believed to be only three rhinos left — the mother and its baby, and one male.

At first, no one could understand why the world price of rhino horn began to rise dramatically in the 1970s.

Folk Pharmacopoeia

East Asian countries, particularly China, Korea and Japan, had long imported rhinoceros horn and meat for use in their folk pharmacopoeia. Contrary to popular belief, Martin said, the horn is not widely valued as an aphrodisiac. Only on one small section of the east coast of India is it held in high esteem for a special purpose. In the rest of Asia, the horn and other parts of the animal are steeped in boiling water and used to treat fever.

But though traditional medicine shops in Asia continued to stock rhino horn and dried meat, the demand for the products on that continent did not soar, Martin found. The explanation for the sharp rise in rhino horn prices, therefore, had to be elsewhere.

The answer, Martin found by looking at trade patterns, lay in the southern Arabian peninsula: North Yemenis were importing rhinoceros horns to make handles for a ceremonial dagger, called *djembe*, worn as a token of reaching manhood.

They are worn by 90 percent of the men in the country — it is a sign of status after adolescence," Martin said. "They wear a dagger the way I wear a tie."

North Yemen was once a poor country. While rhino horn was the preferred material for *djembe* handles, few families had the money to buy it. Then, in the early 1970s, OPEC was formed, world oil prices shot up, and crude oil production in the Middle East rose sharply. Yemenis found work in the oil fields of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, and began to send their earnings home.

As a result, they could afford more rhino horn and the demand drove the price up. North Yemen now imports about 40 percent of Africa's annual rhino horn production, with most of the rest still going to Asia, Martin said.

He and other conservationists agree that, if the pattern continues, the African rhino will become extinct. But there is little agreement on what to do about it.

Norman Myers, a British conservationist and author of "The Sinking Ark," a book about the extinction of species, believes the traditional methods of fighting poachers are doomed to failure. Myers, a resident of Nairobi, noted that \$2 million to \$3 million is being spent each year in Kenya alone to protect rhinos from poachers, without success.

He said the effort had reached such extremes that each individual rhino in the country has been assigned a guard. "If conservation comes down to that, we might as well admit defeat," he said. The problem is, he said, that frequently the guards are bribed by poachers. "It's understandable when they can make more for a few minutes of looking the other way than they earn in a day," he said.

Myers favors a different approach. He would use diplomatic efforts to persuade North Yemen to bar the import of rhino horns. If necessary, he said, the issue should be taken to the United Nations.

"If the Yemenis got up to speak at the UN and everybody walked out, maybe they would get the message," he said. "This is not traditional conservationist policy, which is to get on a white horse and go charging off to put the bad guys in jail," he said.

Martin plans other nontraditional methods to try to preserve the rhinoceros. He is organizing a project concentrating on Asia, still



Range of black rhinoceros. Areas where white rhinoceroses are found.

the largest market for the illegal rhino goods. He hopes to persuade governments, importers, physicians and pharmacists to stop buying rhino horn and meat.

"We want to go to the source of the trade," he said. "Rhino is only one of hundreds of products used in traditional medicine in Asia. We think if we explain the consequences of trade in rhino products, people will be willing to stop it. There are alternatives to rhino, such as Saiga antelope from Siberia, which are plentiful and are regarded as having the same properties."

If the African rhinoceros goes, there is little hope for the survival of rhinos anywhere on earth. The three other species — the Indian, Javan and Sumatran rhinos — have been nearly wiped out.

If the depredations in Africa continue, therefore, the rhinoceros, like the unicorn whose legend it may have inspired, may someday be a creature of art and fable only.

Alcoholism Tied To Inborn Traits

The Associated Press — Alcoholism is caused by a combination of genetic and environmental factors, but does not result from a child imitating his parents' drinking habits, according to a researcher who studied adopted children in Sweden.

Dr. Robert Cloninger and colleagues at St. Louis' Washington University studied 913 men and 862 women who were adopted at very young ages. He said the study showed that children raised by alcoholic adoptive parents did not have an increased risk of alcoholism but in fact might have less risk.

The study found that when the natural parents of the adopted children were alcoholics, so were 33.3 percent of the sons and 9.1 percent of the daughters. When neither natural parent was an alcoholic, 14.7 percent of the sons and 2.8 percent of the daughters were alcoholics.

Mr. Saway, a political science major at Humboldt State University in Arcata, was expected to surrender for arraignment Thursday, according to a U.S. attorney, Peter K. Nunez.

'Affront to Freedom' — The accused is among 160 men whose names were forwarded last month by the Department of Justice in Washington to U.S. attorneys around the nation for possible prosecution for failure to register.

Mr. Saway said Monday that he considered draft registration "an affront to freedom" and that he was willing to go to prison over the issue.

"I will not be a tool of the American military misdirection that involved us in Vietnam 15 years ago and that might see our involvement in El Salvador or Nicaragua today," Mr. Saway said.

Kathy Gilbert, a member of the National Lawyers Guild and of Mr. Saway's defense team said protests against prosecution of resisters had been planned at government buildings around the country.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice in Washington said more indictments were expected within several weeks.

The law requires only that 18-year-olds register so that the government has a list of potential draftees in the event of a national emergency. There is no draft.

The Selective Service estimates that about 27,000 young men have not registered since President Jimmy Carter revived registration in June, 1980. About 7.9 million have complied.

Nixon Sees Bulgaria Leader

The Associated Press — Richard M. Nixon conferred Thursday in Varna with Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian president and Communist Party chief, the news agency BTA reported.

Sofia — Richard M. Nixon conferred Thursday in Varna with Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian president and Communist Party chief, the news agency BTA reported.

Equal Rights Backers Vow to Punish Victors

By Roy Shogren

WASHINGTON — The Equal Rights Amendment has officially died, but supporters vowed to punish its opponents both the political and the legal arenas and to continue their fight.

What is going for now is power, said Senator Sotomayor, president of the Equal Rights Amendment for Women's largest and most militant of women's rights organizations. "I plan to live another 60 years," she said, "and I plan to see the amendment passed."

Phyllis Kaffy, leader of the Stop ERA campaign, celebrated with a march a thousand followers at a Washington rally.

At a press conference, Ms. Sotomayor said she would step up efforts to elect more women and to let officeholders who opposed the amendment.

Ms. Vint said her organization had spent about \$1 million in the 1982 elections. Ms. Sotomayor said the National Organization for Women hoped to raise \$3 million.

Executive Buying — Ms. Vint also said her organization had organized "selective buying" campaigns and press laws against businesses that discriminate against women either in hiring or in the case of insurance companies, through market practices.

"We going to take the profit out of discrimination," she said. "We going to take the profit out of discrimination."

Milton distributed a list of 12 legislators, 10 of them Democrats, who, in her estimation, "rocked" ratification in their state. She said women's groups would defeat them or take away power by electing more women. "With more feminists in the state, these men will never again rule," she said.

Memorial concentrated her attack on the Republican Party, which did not support the Equal Rights Amendment in its 1980 platform. She distributed a list of 37 Republican state legislators who opposed the amendment. "We will record that President Reagan and the Republican right were the people most responsible for blocking the Equal Rights Amendment," she said. Congressional supporters have said they will introduce the amendment again, probably this month.

One Republican with a prominent political name, Maureen Reagan, added her voice to the chorus expressing continued support for an amendment. "I plan to live another 60 years," she said, "and I plan to see the amendment passed."

Later Wednesday, at his White House press conference, he said he did not believe the 10-year fight over the Equal Rights Amendment was wasted. The president said he had initiated efforts at the state and federal level to find statutes that discriminate against women with a view toward changing them.

If the amendment's supporters had put their efforts and resources behind the approach he favored, Mr. Reagan said, they "might achieve what it is they want to achieve much faster."

A further counterpoint was provided by Mrs. Schiffrin. "The ERA will take its place in history along with Prohibition and the child labor amendment as ideas that could not get enough support of the American people to come and remain part of the U.S. Constitution," she said.

"The gift that we give to American women today," she said, "is that they will forever be protected against the military draft."

Women March in Paris

PARIS (UPI) — About 100 American and French feminists marched here Wednesday to demand the return of the Statue of Liberty to France.

"Since the United States did not amend the Constitution to include women, what right does it have to have this woman, which was raised by popular subscription in France, welcoming people coming to the United States?" said Ti-Grace Atkinson, a feminist author.

Polio Kills 9 in S. Africa

TZANEEN, South Africa — Nine persons have died and 133 have been hospitalized in a polio outbreak in the northwestern Transvaal province, the Health and Welfare Department reported.



Benjamin H. Saway

College Student in U.S. Is Indicted For Refusing to Register for Draft

By Mark Forster

SAN DIEGO — A 21-year-old college student has become the first person to be indicted for refusing to register for a possible military draft under the Selective Service Law.

Benjamin H. Saway was indicted Wednesday by a U.S. grand jury on one count of failure to register, a felony that carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. He is the first American to be charged with a draft-law violation since the Vietnam War.

Mr. Saway, a political science major at Humboldt State University in Arcata, was expected to surrender for arraignment Thursday, according to a U.S. attorney, Peter K. Nunez.

'Affront to Freedom' — The accused is among 160 men whose names were forwarded last month by the Department of Justice in Washington to U.S. attorneys around the nation for possible prosecution for failure to register.

Mr. Saway said Monday that he considered draft registration "an affront to freedom" and that he was willing to go to prison over the issue.

"I will not be a tool of the American military misdirection that involved us in Vietnam 15 years ago and that might see our involvement in El Salvador or Nicaragua today," Mr. Saway said.

Kathy Gilbert, a member of the National Lawyers Guild and of Mr. Saway's defense team said protests against prosecution of resisters had been planned at government buildings around the country.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice in Washington said more indictments were expected within several weeks.

The law requires only that 18-year-olds register so that the government has a list of potential draftees in the event of a national emergency. There is no draft.

The Selective Service estimates that about 27,000 young men have not registered since President Jimmy Carter revived registration in June, 1980. About 7.9 million have complied.

Sofia — Richard M. Nixon conferred Thursday in Varna with Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian president and Communist Party chief, the news agency BTA reported.

Experiment in Controlled Drinking For Alcoholics Is a Dismal Failure

By Lois Timnick

LOS ANGELES — Ten years ago a select cadre of 20 men left California's Patton State Hospital near San Bernardino with special identification cards in their wallets. Each was an alcoholic who, the card said, had been retrained as a "social drinker."

The Patton project was said to be the first scientifically sound and sizable demonstration of the theory that some alcoholics might be able to drink without slipping from sobriety. Although the notion was not new, it spurred several further studies, notably a Rand Corp. report of 1976 that reached a similar conclusion.

Such studies led many people, including doctors, to change their view of alcoholism. Controlled drinking began appearing in books and journals as an acceptable alternative to abstinence.

Now, however, a team of researchers at the Veterans Administration hospital in San Diego, the University of California, San Diego, and the University of California, Los Angeles, have re-examined that first pivotal study and traced the lives of its 20 subjects over the last decade.

Their findings, part of which will be published in Science, show the behavior modification effort to have been an abysmal failure. Nineteen of the 20 men trained to drink are not now and never have been drinking moderately; the one who is doing so appears to have been mistakenly classified as an alcoholic.

"The majority were rehospitalized for alcoholism treatment within a year after their discharge from the research project," the new study finds. Follow-up studies of the Patton men conducted at one, two and three years had claimed that most of the men were "functioning well," and doing better than a control group given conventional treatment.

No one knows how many alcoholics may have died or spent most of their remaining years drunk in the belief that they could drink socially and keep it under control — or how many clinicians have attempted to treat alcoholic patients in the belief that drinking a little, rather than not at all, had been shown to be better for some.

But the latest of those original 20 men are known. The new study reports that:

• Four are dead of alcohol-related causes. For example, one was found floating face down in a lake, and another committed suicide by jumping off a pier. Both had blood-alcohol levels three times that considered legal drunkenness.

• Eight continued to drink excessively despite repeated damaging consequences, such as job loss, arrest, marital breakup or hospitalization.

• Six have abandoned their efforts at controlled drinking and have become abstinent. But that change usually came only after multiple rehospitalizations.

• One is missing; he was certified as "gravely disabled" because of drinking about a year after being discharged from the Patton project.

The follow-up study — "Controlled Drinking by Alcoholics: New Findings and a Reevaluation of a Major Affirmative Study" — was conducted by psychologists Mary L. Penderly of the San Diego Veterans Administration Medical Center and UC-San Diego and Irving M. Maltzman of UCLA, and by Dr. L.J. West, chairman of psychiatry and biobehavioral sciences at UCLA.

Their findings contradicted the results claimed by the original investigators, Mark and Linda Sobell. The Sobells' work at Patton — he was then a graduate student and she was an undergraduate — launched their careers. The new study also contradicts results reported by a team headed by Glenn R. Caddy at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Va., that conducted the third-year follow-up.

Reached in Toronto, where he works at the Addiction Research Foundation, Mark Sobell said that he still embraces controlled drinking as a possibility for some alcoholics, but that he now considers it a goal for people with less serious drinking problems.

The Sobells reported that 73 percent of their controlled-drinking subjects were doing well after one year. That percentage has risen to 85 percent at the two-year mark. At three years, Caddy reported that half the subjects his team interviewed were drinking only moderately or not at all.

But Penderly's team, and a Los Angeles Times reporter who interviewed several men in the study, found gross discrepancies between the earlier reports and the alcoholics' actual states. All of the first 16 men in the project resumed heavy drinking soon after being discharged, often before they even got home from the hospital. Thirteen of the "social drinkers" were rehospitalized within the first year, 10 of them readmitted to Patton.

Penderly's team sought out relatives to confirm or deny the men's stories and sifted through hospital and police records and coroners' reports. Their follow-up took six years.

The Sobells' results were considered impressive despite the small number of subjects, because of the project's meticulous scientific design and its detailed, once-a-month follow-up.

But both those features are now in question. Penderly's team says that, either the Sobells and Caddy did not actually do the follow-up interviews; they did do them and chose to ignore negative information; or a bit of both. Few of the alcoholics or their families remember being contacted frequently, and some of those who were contacted say they lied.

Penderly's team also alleges that the Sobells may have attempted to stack the outcome. The men with the best prognosis were assigned to the experimental group; subjects who misbehaved were switched to the control group.

But the discrepancies go beyond quibbles over methodology. "It is clear that patients who were reported as successful examples of controlled drinking were in fact not successful but readmitted to the same hospital for pathological drinking during that same time," L.J. West of UCLA said. "This is an indictment of the credibility of the entire study."

The Rand Corp. backed down considerably in a 1980 follow-up of its original study after finding that only a very few alcoholics were successful at controlling their drinking over the long haul.

Another one-time enthusiast of controlled drinking, Dr. John Ewing of the University of North Carolina, revised his thinking after finding that, two to four years after he trained 35 alcoholics as social drinkers, all had relapsed.

Dr. Joe Takamine, chairman of the American Medical Association's task force on alcoholism and the immediate past president of the Alcoholism Council of California, said the debunking of controlled drinking "proves what many of us have long felt clinically, that abstinence is the only safe path for alcoholics."

On 24 May, 1982, The International Herald Tribune ran this story:

Chicago Hilton Fire Kills 4, Hurts 11
CHICAGO — A fire broke out Sunday morning in an upper floor of the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago's Loop, killing at least four persons and injuring 11, officials said. A helicopter rescued people from the roof of the hotel and from the top of a 14-story hotel building, spreading thick, choking smoke through the upper floors. The cause of the fire was not known.

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WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

PARIS
Salle GAVEAU - Wed, 7, Thurs, 8 July 9 p.m.

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QUATUOR BORODINE
July 7: DVORAK July 8: CHOSTAKOVITCH
Res. Salle Gaveau from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. - LUMINOUS/ALAP/VALMALETE

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NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg
Comcast	62.97	62.51	62.51	-0.46
Industrial	71.52	71.34	71.34	-0.18
Transp.	37.03	36.98	36.98	-0.05
Utilities	63.01	62.84	62.84	-0.17
Finance				-0.48

NYSE Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg
WstCoNA	1,237,300	84	-3
NLY Corp	885,500	37 1/4	+1 1/4
HL Indus	446,500	19 1/4	-1 1/4
GoldWstFn	463,500	8	-1
AmE Expres	460,700	39 1/4	+ 1/4
Citigroup	383,900	20 3/4	+ 1/4

PicoProd n	95,000	7%
ChiefDiv s	79,800	16%
Chemo Ho	76,600	2%
Kirby Exp	56,700	9%
Wong B	53,100	27%
CrystalOil	44,300	12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued on Page 8)

- **A**—Also **ex** or **extra**. **B**—Annual rate plus **dividend**.
- **C**—Liquidating dividend. **D**—Declared or paid **dividend**.
- **E**—Dividend **ex** or **extra** or **paid** other stock dividend **ex** or **extra**.
- **F**—Paid this year, dividend **ex** or **extra** or **paid** other stock dividend.
- **G**—Paid last year, dividend **ex** or **extra** or **paid** other stock dividend.
- **H**—Accumulative loss with dividends in arrears. **I**—**Income**.
- **J**—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stockhold.
- **K**—Paid in 12 months, estimated **dividend** or **dividend** or **ex** or **extra** or **paid** other stock dividend.
- **L**—**Ex**—dividend or **ex** or **extra**. **M**—**Dividend** or **ex** or **extra** in full.
- **N**—**Sales** in full.
- **O**—Called. **P**—When distributed, **dividend** or **ex** or **extra**.
- **Q**—Without warrants. **R**—Without warrants. **S**—**Dividend**.
- **T**—In bankruptcy or reorganization, **dividend** or **ex** or **extra** or **paid** other stock dividend.
- **U**—In bankruptcy or reorganization, **dividend** or **ex** or **extra** or **paid** other stock dividend.
- **V**—In bankruptcy or reorganization, **dividend** or **ex** or **extra** or **paid** other stock dividend.
- **W**—In bankruptcy or reorganization, **dividend** or **ex** or **extra** or **paid** other stock dividend.
- **X**—In bankruptcy or reorganization, **dividend** or **ex** or **extra** or **paid** other stock dividend.
- **Y**—In bankruptcy or reorganization, **dividend** or **ex** or **extra** or **paid** other stock dividend.
- **Z**—In bankruptcy or reorganization, **dividend** or **ex** or **extra** or **paid** other stock dividend.

by Copie
a Much

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Volkswagen Sales Fall 9% in Half

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen, Western Europe's biggest carmaker, reported Thursday that its vehicle sales in the first half fell 9 percent from a year before, mainly due to reduced demand in the United States and West Germany.

Ford to Shut U.S. Plants for 2 Weeks

DEARBORN, Mich. — Ford said Thursday that it will halt production of cars and trucks at its 17 U.S. assembly plants starting next week for a two-week vacation. The shutdown will affect 37,000 workers, it said.

Renault Raises Stake in Mack

SAN DIEGO — Signal Cos. said Thursday that Renault Holding has converted a \$65-million subordinated debenture into a 10-percent equity interest in Signal's Mack Truck subsidiary.

Harvester to Idle Two Plants

CHICAGO — International Harvester has announced plans to close plants in East Moline, Ill., and Rock Island, Ill., for nearly two months this autumn in order to keep inventories low. About 3,200 workers will be idled by the closings.

Purchase of GKN Unit Is Approved

BONN — The West German cartel office has approved Klöckner-Werke's takeover of the Windsor Plastics machinery unit of Guest, Keen and Nettleflood, an office spokesman in West Berlin said Thursday.

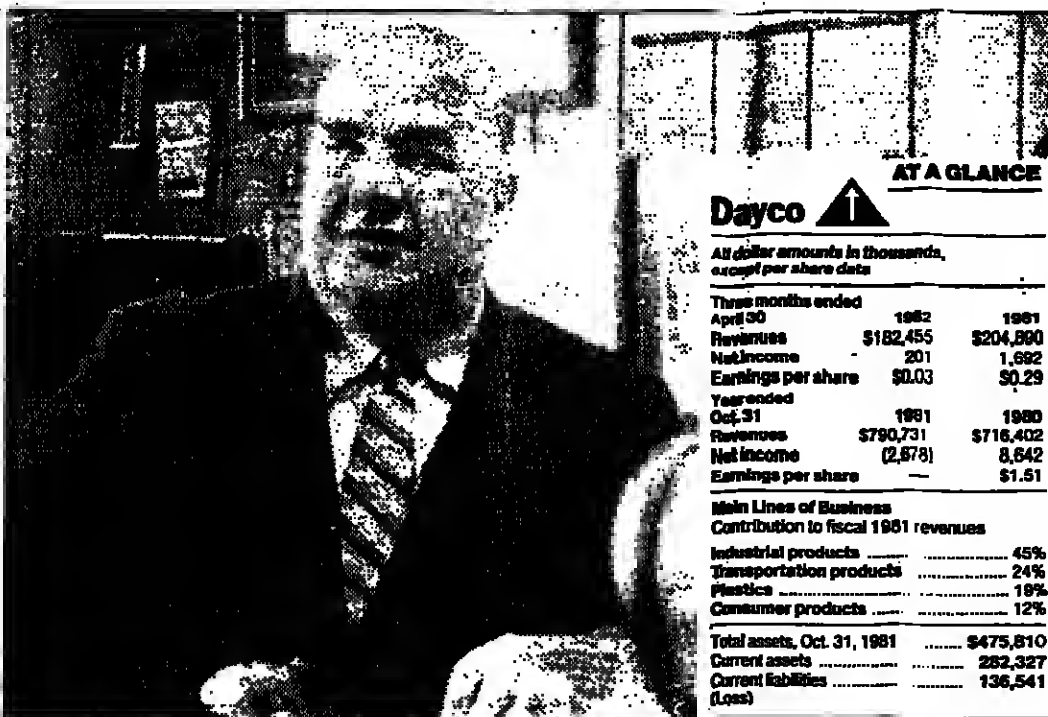
Siemens Predicts Increase in Sales

WEST BERLIN — Siemens, West Germany's leading electrical group, expects its profit-sales ratio to rise to 1.7 percent in 1981-82 from 1.5 in 1980-81, the company's executive chairman, Karlheinz Kaske, said Thursday.

Subsidiary of PUK Negotiating Sale

PARIS — Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann said Thursday that its chemicals subsidiary, Produits Chimiques Ugine Kuhlmann, is negotiating the sale of its dye activities to ICI Ltd.

Products Chimiques Ugine Kuhlmann's dye and pigments sector accounts for around 10 percent of its total annual turnover of about 8 billion francs (\$1.8 billion).



Richard J. Jacob, chairman of Dayco Corp., in his office in Dayton, Ohio.

Dayco Embroiled in Court Fight

Firm Accuses Agent of Placing Fictitious Orders

By Michael Blumstein

NEW YORK — The company was big and so was the opportunity. In 1979, Dayco had record sales of \$740 million, stood among the 400 largest U.S. industrial companies and was offered a chance to break into a vast new market: the Soviet Union.

With Dayco's domestic sales down because of a slump in the automotive industry, and profits sliding, the company welcomed the \$117 million of Soviet orders for belts and hoses that were placed by a New York sales agent.

Dayco cranked up its plants and, in an unusual move, prepaid \$13 million in commissions to its sales agent. But the Soviet deal turned sour. Early this year, Dayco announced that most of the orders had turned out to be "entirely fictitious," took an after-tax write-off of \$11.7 million and recorded a loss for the fiscal year ended last Oct. 31.

Was Dayco hoodwinked, or did it take too many risks on the chance of raising sagging fortunes?

A Tangled Case

The company, a diversified manufacturer of industrial products, based in Dayton, Ohio, offers one answer, while the New York sales agent gives another. Most of the charges and countercharges are unfolding in a tangled case in Federal District Court in New York.

The sales agent in question is Foreign Transactions Corp., founded in New York City in 1976 by Edith Reich, its president. According to Dayco's suit against Mrs. Reich and Foreign Transactions, she first got in touch with Dayco in May, 1979, to inquire about selling its products to the Soviet Union, and, a month later, a "relationship" began.

Instead of closing plants and laying off workers because of declining sales, Dayco began churning out the goods. However, by last January, the company was wondering why the merchandise was piling up in warehouses in the United States, West Germany and the Soviet Union, and why it had only received \$6.6 million on the more than \$47.2 million of goods already produced.

At that point, Dayco hired John I. Hubs, a New York lawyer well versed in Soviet trade, to lead a delegation of Dayco's senior managers to Moscow to investigate. According to an affidavit from Mr. Hubs, Brigitte R. Jossem-Kumpf, Mrs. Reich's daughter and a Foreign Transactions employee, confessed on the second day of the trip that \$10 million of orders "do not now and never did exist," and she signed a statement to that effect.


'Fictitious' Orders

By the end of the weeklong trip, the Dayco suit said, the company had discovered that 11 of the 13 orders placed by Mrs. Reich were "entirely fictitious," while a 12th was "partially fictitious." Only one order, for \$883,378, was genuine, the Dayco suit said. It also charged that Foreign Transactions had received two other legitimate orders for \$6 million but never passed them on to Dayco.

Back in the United States, Mrs. Reich signed an agreement on March 19 that she would pay \$14 million to Dayco over three years as "restitution." She made one payment of \$1 million but defaulted on a second payment of \$4 million, due April 1. On May 24, Dayco filed suit.

Last month, Mrs. Reich responded with some claims of her own in an answer to Dayco's suit and in a third-party suit against three Dayco officials.

Mrs. Reich maintained that Richard J. Jacob, Dayco's president, had authorized her to place the orders. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)



Dayco

AT A GLANCE

All dollar amounts in thousands,
except per share data

Three months ended	1982	1981
Revenue	\$182,455	\$204,890
Net income	201	1,692
Earnings per share	\$0.03	\$0.29

Year ended	1981	1980
Revenue	\$780,731	\$716,402
Net income	(2,678)	8,842
Earnings per share	—	\$1.51

Main Lines of Business

Contribution to fiscal 1981 revenues

Industrial products	45%
Transportation products	24%
Plastics	19%
Consumer products	12%

Total assets, Oct. 31, 1981

Current assets

Current liabilities

(Loss)

\$475,810
282,327
136,541

Paribas and Warburg Plan Takeover of U.S. Concern

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Cie. Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas and S.G. Warburg & Co. said Thursday that they plan to take control of Warburg Paribas Becker-A.G. Becker Inc. Discussions on management changes at the U.S. firm are under way, the two European financial institutions said.

Ira Wender, president and chief executive officer of Becker, is expected to resign under pressure. The two European firms plan to raise their joint holding in Becker to more than 50 percent from the current 40 percent by exercising an option through a joint holding company, Warburg-Paribas Inc.

Reported in Trouble

In recent weeks, the 89-year-old firm has been widely reported to be in financial trouble because of losses on trading in government bonds and stock options. Last week, Becker broke its traditional secrecy about financial results to say the rumors were exaggerated.

Mr. Wender said at that time that because of sagging equity markets and low investor activity, the firm expected to report a \$2-million loss for the eight months ended Wednesday.

He said, however, that the com-

pany had ample capital to cover its commitments and that it is in compliance with capital requirements set by the New York Stock Exchange.

The executive said that the losses stemmed primarily from brokerage operations, especially in the retail and international areas. Because of the weakened market, he said, Becker laid off 250 employees, mostly in support areas, between mid-March and May.

Exodus of Executives

Some of the firm's problems predate the recent market gloom. Last year, the firm suffered an ex-

odus of top executives. Former officials cited various reasons for the departures, including policy differences with Mr. Wender.

While remaining silent on the various changes believed to be in the works, a Becker spokeswoman said Wednesday that the company is to hold a board meeting July 9. Top executives were summoned to a special meeting Tuesday afternoon and told that changes were in the offing.

The European firms' stake in Becker was acquired in the mid-1970s in an effort to give them a foothold in the U.S. market.

Prices on Wall Street Show a Sharp Decline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply lower Thursday amid worries about interest rates and second-quarter earnings.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which eased 0.28 Wednesday, drifted down all day but quickened its decline in the last hour to finish with a drop of 8.66 points to close at 803.27. Declines led advances by a 910-to-460 margin.

Volume slumped to about 47.9 million shares from 65.28 million Wednesday.

Analysts said that with end-of-quarter portfolio switching completed Wednesday, investors started pulling back from the market ahead of some of the bad news expected in July.

They said second-quarter corporate earnings are expected to be dismal, which could knock down both individual stocks and industry groups.

Wall Street is also concerned about a projected bulge in the nation's money supply during July and a very heavy schedule of Treasury auctions scheduled for the next several months. Both factors could place further upward pressure on interest rates.

A rise in several short-term interest rates reinforced investors' worries in that area, including an increase in the broker loan rate this week by four major banks.

Federal funds rates, the rates banks charge one another and

which influence most other rates, were stable in the early going after fluctuating wildly Wednesday and creating confusion throughout the investment community.

Weakness in energy stocks also undercut the market. Analysts said the group was affected by rumors that the White House will support a tax on crude oil at the refinery level.

Republicans on the Senate Finance Committee reportedly have reached agreement on \$100 billion in tax increases to cut the budget deficit, but the package did not include the rumored oil tax.

President Reagan said Wednesday night that his tax-cut program was essential to "lasting economic recovery" and warned Congress not to weaken it even though the budget deficit is extremely high.

There were some signs of an upturn in the housing market. The government said May construction spending rose 1.3 percent. Also, California housing starts jumped 24.4 percent.

Panhandle Eastern fell 1 1/4 to 24 1/4. The company will start recording in its financial statements the costs associated with the delay in delivery of liquid natural gas ordered from Algeria, which could lower net earnings.

Eli Lilly lost 1 1/4 to 55 1/4, adding to an identical decline Wednesday. Lilly warned that its oral anti-arthritis drug should be given in lower dosages to elderly patients.

Boeing Asks U.S. Help in Airbus Competition

By Dan Morgan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Boeing, charging that European governments have used huge subsidies to promote the sale of the Airbus passenger plane at the expense of the U.S. aircraft industry, has asked the Reagan administration for help in countering the competition.

In a May 28 letter to Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, Thornton A. Wilson, the Boeing chairman, called for "Cabinet-level attention, competitive export financing and neutralization of political factors distorting free market trade" to maintain the dominance of the Seattle company, the nation's largest exporter.

The letter followed by two days a meeting between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Baldrige at which Boeing officials called for a new U.S. policy of "forceful trade retaliation" and "linkage" between commercial aircraft sales and military aid to ensure continued U.S. dominance.

Although administration officials say that no decision on what, if any, action should be taken by the government to support Boeing in the competition to sell commercial airplanes in the 1980s, they acknowledge that the issue could strain already tense relations between the United States and Western Europe on trade issues.

European leaders reacted angrily to President Reagan's recently announced measures to block the sale of European pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union, and any U.S. attempt to undercut Europe's promising commercial aircraft industry would add to the frictions.

Mr. Wilson's proposal that the administration and industry "combine efforts" creates other dilemmas for the government.

The administration is philosophically opposed to large-scale cooperation between government and industry and Boeing is in good financial health. A number of U.S. airline companies, concerned about the existence of a powerful aircraft builder such as Boeing, are pleased at the emergence of strong European competition.

However, financial and political support by the Japanese and European governments for promising export industries, such as aircraft, have begun to pose increasingly serious problems for U.S. companies.

Mr. Wilson charged, for example, that European governments have pressured home airlines to "buy national" and have provided indirect subsidies worth \$5 billion to the Airbus consortium of British, French, West German and Spanish manufacturers.

Recent Threat

Until a few years ago, the Airbus posed only a minor threat in the global airliner market to Boeing, with its line of 707s, 727s, 737s and 747s. But as fuel costs rose and air travel patterns changed in the late 1970s, competi-

tion increased between the new generation of smaller, wide-bodied planes, the A-300 and the A-310 in Europe and Boeing's 757 and 767.

Except for a 1978 sale of 25 A-300s to Eastern Airlines, Airbus has been unable to penetrate the U.S. market. And except for the sale of some 757s to British Airways, Boeing's new planes have been kept out of Europe.

But in the last 24 months, Airbus has cut heavily into Boeing's overseas markets with sales of the 250-seat A-300 and the 220-seat A-310 in the Middle East, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and Singapore.

At the same time, the Airbus consortium plans a 150-seat A-320, in which a number of airlines have expressed interest.

The preliminary agreement, which came at the product-concept summer group met for the first time under the sixth International Tin Agreement, limits quarterly exports to 23,200 tons, 36 percent below the normal level, they said.

Bolivian delegates said they would strongly recommend that their country apply the same export cutback, although Bolivia, the fourth-largest tin producer, is not a member of the tin agreement.

London Prices Rose

The extra borrowing will allow the tin council's buffer stock to add 12,000 tons of the metal to 8,000 tons transferred from the old agreement, which expired Wednesday. The buffer stock buys metal when prices go too low, and slowly releases its supplies as prices rise.

Tin prices in London surged last

week after production and consumption adopted the sixth ITA. Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia, three major producers who had refused to join, finally did so, giving greater impact to any control measures decided by the council.

The United States has refused to take part, as has the Soviet Union.

In London Thursday, high-grade tin for delivery in three months rose to \$7,020. Tin council delegates had said earlier that the export cutback and the new borrowing authority should help the ITC buffer stock manager lift London three-month prices above \$7,000 a ton, compared with \$6,750 on Wednesday.

An ITC official said the controls will remain until excess production and large world stocks reach a balance with consumption. World surplus tin production is estimated at about 25,000 tons a year.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 1, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	G.M.	R.P.	S.F.	S.W.
Amsterdam	2.215	4.72	110.58	38.85	0.196	17.28	22.083	129.79	31.97
Bremen (to)	4.18	8.48	19.35	6.825	2.998	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.464	4.928	—	34.62	1.779	—	—	—	—
London (to)	1.743	—	—	4.3018	11.879	5.407.42	4.743	91.67	3.6435
Milan	1.36470	2.80330	882.85	28.69	—	—	—	—	—
New York	1.2415	2.4972	6.4672	6.466	0.877	—	—	—	—
Paris	6.83	11.88	277.49	—	4.945	—	251.67	74.925	35.40
Zurich	2.0972	3.424	88.253	28.705	0.1577	71.08	—	4.419	—
1 ECU	0.989	0.9527	2.384	4.594	1.227.87	2.6102	45.126	2.8128	6.17
1 SDR	1.09123	0.6295	2.663	7.438	1.571.22	2.9701	51.364	2.886	9.2216

Dollar Values

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	G.M.	R.P.	S.F.	S.W.
Australia	0.9166	0.812	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian schilling	17.34	0.009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian franc	31.25	3.274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	1.285	0.627	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish krone	8.475	0.126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland mark	4.225	0.236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French franc	6.55	0.1517	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West German mark	—	0.4837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 SDR	—	0.7148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Xerox Copier Prices Fall as Much as 47%

By Dylan Landis

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In an apparent acknowledgment of the inroads being made on its business by Japanese competitors, Xerox has reduced prices on some copiers by as much as 47 percent and said that for the next three months it would offer several discount financing programs to "meet competition head-on."

Analysts said the sharp cuts, which averaged 27 percent and affected primarily reconditioned machines at the lower end of the firm's product line, were an effort to stimulate sales in a weak economy as well as to rebuff stiffening competition from Japan.

In its announcement Wednesday the company said the price reductions range from 10 percent for the Xerox 2350 and 2830 copiers, originally priced at \$3,995, to 47 percent for the Xerox 3109, originally \$7,495.

Under the financing plans, available through Oct. 1, customers will be allowed to spread payments over 12 months with no finance charge. Companies taking several years to pay will be offered 15.9 percent financing, down from

a range of 19 percent to 28.5 percent.

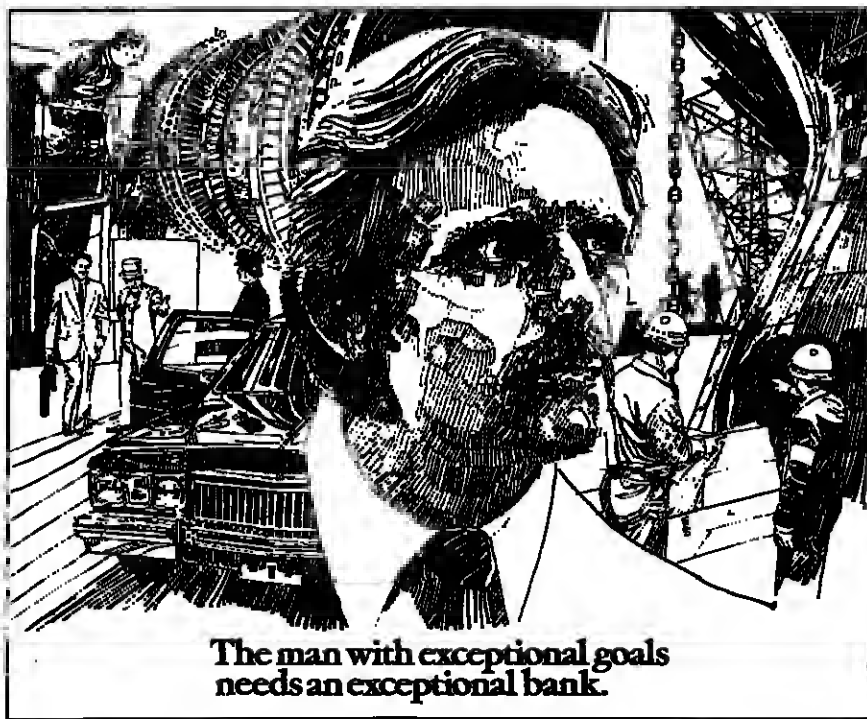
In addition, Xerox said, it would offer discounts of 10 to 15 percent for purchases of two or more copiers.

"The price cuts are certainly among the steepest I've seen," said Eugene G. Glazer, an analyst with Dean Witter Reynolds. "There's general weakness in copier pricing, but I'm not aware of any other companies being on such a big program."

Eight of the 14 discounted models, however, are no longer in production, and most are rental machines. Used machines, Xerox said, would be reconditioned and sold with a new-product warranty.

"The finance plans are like a second cut," noted Sanford J. Garrett, who follows Xerox for Paine, Webber, Mitchell, Hutchins. "Xerox is almost offering a two-for-one sale of machines no longer in production. It will still have a pretty good margin on the machines," because virtually all have been used.

Xerox faces some of its stiffest competition from Savin, a domestic company that markets Japanese-made copiers.



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(international banking facilities), which enable non-US residents to deposit Eurocurrencies in New York. Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. As we are part of the worldwide Trade Development Bank Holding Group, that includes not only the key financial centers, but also a number of less familiar countries where our exceptional knowledge of local conditions can be an important advantage for clients.

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RNB: US\$ 7.9 billion in total assets; US\$ 535 million in stockholder's equity, as of March 31, 1982. TDB Holding Group: US\$ 12.1 billion in assets; US\$ 920 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of December 31, 1981.

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Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, at 452 Fifth Avenue. One of the fastest-growing financial institutions in the United States, Republic now has 32 branches in the New York area.

Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. (Continued from Page 6)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E
12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.00	15.00	120.00	110.00	IBM	3.00	4.00	15.00
11.50	10.50	AT&T	2.00	3.50	18.00	115.00	105.00	AT&T	2.00	3.50	18.00
11.00	10.00	GE	1.50	3.00	16.00	110.00	100.00	GE	1.50	3.00	16.00
10.50	9.50	Westinghouse	1.00	2.50	14.00	105.00	95.00	Westinghouse	1.00	2.50	14.00
10.00	9.00	General Electric	1.50	3.00	16.00	100.00	90.00	General Electric	1.50	3.00	16.00

Other Markets

Closing prices in local currencies.

Market	Stock	Price
Amsterdam	IBM	120.00
Brussels	IBM	115.00
Hong Kong	IBM	110.00
London	IBM	105.00
Frankfurt	IBM	100.00
Paris	IBM	95.00
Singapore	IBM	90.00
Tokyo	IBM	85.00
Zurich	IBM	80.00

Chicago Futures

Open High Low Settle

Month	High	Low	Settle
July	1.25	1.20	1.22
Aug	1.20	1.15	1.18
Sep	1.15	1.10	1.12

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Open High Low Settle

Commodity	High	Low	Settle
Wheat	1.25	1.20	1.22
Corn	1.10	1.05	1.08
Soybeans	1.30	1.25	1.28

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In percent

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ABOUT 154 ACRES.
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SPANISH PRICES RISE 1.4%
MADRID — The consumer price index in Spain rose 1.4 percent in May, after a 1.3 percent rise in April and a 0.5 percent rise in May, 1981, according to figures released Wednesday by the National Statistics Institute.

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SPORTS

Russia Eliminates Belgium; Austria Draws With Irish

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BARCELONA — The Soviet Union eliminated Belgium from the World Cup soccer championships Thursday night with a 1-0 victory in a lachrymose match between two of Europe's supposedly top soccer teams.

Even the goal, when it came three minutes after the interval, was temporarily relieved of almost complete boredom and ineptitude. The 35,000 spectators dotted around the 103,000-capacity Nou Camp stadium showed their disapproval by slow hand-clapping and booing long before the end.

Earlier, in Madrid, Northern Ireland and Austria tied, 2-2, in a match that eliminated the Austrians and kept alive Irish hopes of qualifying for the semifinals.

The Russians, who were whistled at as they left the field at half-time, were a poor imitation of the fluent team they were in the first round. In the second half they at last created a good move and the only goal.

Being around the long red line of the Belgian defense for the first time, Yuri Gavrilov pulled the ball back from the by-line for midfielder Khoren Oganesian to shoot past Belgium's third-string goalkeeper, Jacques Munaron.

The goal remained the Russians' only shot on target in the entire match, while Belgium, which needed to win to stay in the World Cup, did little better.

The Soviet Union and Poland will meet Sunday to decide which team will represent Eastern Europe in the semifinals.

Hamilton Scores Twice
 In Madrid, Billy Hamilton scored twice as Northern Ireland tied Austria.

Hamilton, who plays in the English third division for Burnley, scored both goals with headers inside the box — the first in the 27th minute to put Northern Ireland ahead, 1-0, and the second in the 74th minute to tie the score at 2-2.

Austria scored twice in the second half, with goals by Bruno Pezzey in the 49th minute and substitute Reinhold Hintermaier in the 67th. The game ended in a 2-2 draw.

The semifinals from Group D will be decided Sunday when Northern Ireland meets France.

The French, 1-0 winners over Austria, will start as the favorite and need only a draw to advance.

Northern Ireland, the only unseeded team to make the quarterfinals, is undefeated in four World Cup games.

Northern Ireland's manager, Billy Bingham, declared, "Our character came through when it looked as if we were beaten."

France are an extremely good team, but we still have a chance. We are not out of it."

On Hamilton's opening goal, Gerry Armstrong made a strong run down the right wing before sending over a perfect cross to the far post that Hamilton headed into the net.

In the second half the Austrians, fielding a much changed lineup from the side that lost to France, struck twice within 18 minutes.

Walter Schachner gave a sign of things to come when his shot just missed, striking the post before being kicked away by an Irish defender.

Ernst Baumgartner's shot from the ensuing corner kick was deflected off an Irish leg to Pezzey, who flicked it into the bottom left corner of the net. The Irish goalie, Jim Platt, starting in place of the injured Pat Jennings, could only watch it go by.

The Austrians then began to take charge. They went ahead when Herbert Prohaska sent a free kick 20 meters from the Irish goal to Hintermaier, who cracked a thunderous shot into the roof of Platt's net.

Irish Comeback
 Armstrong started the Irish comeback when his cross struck Erich Obermayer and was deflected into the space on the right. Full-back Chris Nicholl ran through to hook the ball to Hamilton, who headed it downward into an open net.

Armstrong was the Irish star with his constant running and deft ball control. For Austria, Gernot Jurin was effective and caused some problems for the Irish rear with his shoot-on-sight tactics.

The team was also well led by the veteran Pezzey, who contributed much to the Austrian attack.

Austria made a tactical change at half-time when it introduced Kurt Weid in place of Johann Presgubauer and Hintermaier in place of Maximilian Hagmayr. Ireland took off teen-ager Norman Whiteside for Noel Broderick in the 57th minute.

Major League Standings
 NATIONAL LEAGUE
 Eastern Division
 Boston 41 W, 31 L, 3 T
 Milwaukee 38 W, 34 L, 3 T
 Baltimore 37 W, 35 L, 4 T
 Detroit 37 W, 35 L, 4 T
 Cleveland 36 W, 36 L, 5 T
 New York 35 W, 37 L, 6 T

Western Division
 Cincinnati 45 W, 29 L, 3 T
 St. Louis 42 W, 32 L, 6 T
 Chicago 41 W, 33 L, 7 T
 Seattle 39 W, 35 L, 9 T
 Oakland 38 W, 38 L, 11 T
 Minnesota 37 W, 39 L, 12 T

NATIONAL LEAGUE
 Eastern Division
 Philadelphia 41 W, 31 L, 3 T
 St. Louis 38 W, 34 L, 3 T
 Pittsburgh 37 W, 35 L, 4 T
 New York 35 W, 37 L, 6 T
 Chicago 34 W, 38 L, 9 T
 Cincinnati 33 W, 39 L, 12 T

Western Division
 Atlanta 45 W, 29 L, 3 T
 San Diego 42 W, 32 L, 6 T
 Los Angeles 41 W, 33 L, 7 T
 San Francisco 39 W, 35 L, 9 T
 Cincinnati 38 W, 36 L, 10 T
 Houston 37 W, 37 L, 11 T

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Austrian left back Bernd Krauss (2) flew backward as he tried to stop a kick by right wing Norman Whiteside of Northern Ireland in Thursday's match in Madrid. The two sides drew, 2-2.

Ivie Leads Tigers' Rout of Red Sox

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT — Mike Ivie drove in four runs with a home run and a single. Alan Trammell hit a two-run homer, and Lance Parrish and Tom Brookens collected three hits apiece Wednesday night as the Detroit Tigers crushed the Boston Red Sox, 12-3.

Dan Petry (7-5) pitched the first seven innings for the Tigers and gave up five hits before he was relieved by Dave Tobik. Pat Underwood finished up as Detroit got only its second victory in its last 16 games and its first over Boston in 11 meetings.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP
 In the fifth and Gene Richards scored the tie-breaking run in the sixth as the Padres won, 6-4.

Braves 5, Astros 4
 In the National League, at Atlanta, Bob Horner hit two home runs and the Braves, with four runs in the ninth inning, defeated Houston, 5-4.

Phillies 6, Cardinals 3
 In Philadelphia, pitcher Larry Christenson hit a two-run double and Bob Dernier went 4-for-5 to lead the Phillies back into first place in the National League East with a 6-3 victory over St. Louis.

Dodgers 5, Padres 1
 In Los Angeles, Dusty Baker hit a bases-loaded home run in the fifth as the Dodgers beat San Diego, 5-1, in the first game of a doubleheader. In the second game, Jerry Kennedy hit a three-run home run in the fifth and Gene Richards scored the tie-breaking run in the sixth as the Padres won, 6-4.

Expos 4, Mets 1
 In Montreal, Tim Lincecum and Gary Carter hit home runs as the Expos beat New York, 4-1.

Giants 7, Reds 6
 In San Francisco, Johnnie LeMaster scored from third base on a wild pitch by Charlie Leibrandt in the bottom of the 12th to lift the Giants to a 7-6 victory over Cincinnati.

Wednesday's Baseball Line Scores
 NATIONAL LEAGUE
 Pittsburgh 11, New York 3
 Cincinnati 7, San Francisco 6
 St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 6
 Houston 4, Atlanta 5
 Los Angeles 1, San Diego 5
 Milwaukee 38, Baltimore 37
 Detroit 37, Cleveland 36
 New York 35, Chicago 34
 Cincinnati 45, St. Louis 42
 Chicago 41, Seattle 39
 Oakland 38, Minnesota 37

Twins 4, White Sox 3
 In Minneapolis, Tim Lincecum and John Castino each doubled home a run in the fifth inning as Minnesota beat Chicago, 4-3.

Rangers 5, Angels 3
 In Arlington, Texas, Billy Sample hit a two-out, three-run homer in the bottom of the ninth inning to give the Rangers a 5-3 victory over California.

A's 4, Royals 0
 In Kansas City, Mo., Joe Rudi batted in two runs and Ricky Henderson scored two in support of Matt Keough's seven-hitter as Oakland shut out the Royals, 4-0.

Brewers 9, Yankees 7
 In New York, Gorman Thomas' fourth hit of the game, a two-run homer in the 12th inning, lifted Milwaukee to its 12th victory in the last 14 games, a 9-7 decision over the Yankees.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
 Boston 6, Detroit 4
 Toronto 4, Chicago 1
 Cleveland 3, Kansas City 5
 Milwaukee 3, St. Louis 6
 Minnesota 3, Philadelphia 6
 New York 1, Los Angeles 5
 Oakland 3, San Francisco 6
 Seattle 3, Texas 6
 Washington 3, California 5
 Houston 3, Atlanta 5
 Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 11
 Detroit 4, Boston 6
 Chicago 1, Toronto 4
 Kansas City 5, Cleveland 3
 St. Louis 6, Milwaukee 3
 Philadelphia 6, Minnesota 3
 Los Angeles 5, New York 1
 San Francisco 6, Oakland 3
 Texas 6, Seattle 3
 California 5, Washington 3
 Atlanta 5, Houston 3
 Pittsburgh 11, Cincinnati 3
 Boston 6, Detroit 4
 Toronto 4, Chicago 1
 Cleveland 3, Kansas City 5
 Milwaukee 3, St. Louis 6
 Minnesota 3, Philadelphia 6
 New York 1, Los Angeles 5
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